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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

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Manifesto of Don Carlos to the Spanish Nation.

The Burning of the Blue Jacket Described by a Survivor.

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Aristocratic Proceedings in an English Court of Justice.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool July 8, and Queenstown, July 9, and the steamer *Holsatia*, from Hamburg July 7, and Havre, July 9, both reached this port yesterday. Purser O. PILUMECK, of the *Holsatia*, (the advices by which are later by three days than those previously at hand,) has our thanks for late Paris papers.

The British *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* says: "If the returns have been anywhere near the truth, we grew 3,640,000 acres of wheat in 1867, and in 1868 we grew 311,000 acres more. But long before the statistics appeared, it was generally admitted that a very considerable proportion above the usual area was under wheat; and the estimates came within 200,000 acres of what the returns (if correct) afterward revealed. Guessed at 3½ quarters per acre, the 3,951,000 acres of wheat in 1868 would produce 13,700,000 quarters; or guessed at four and a half quarters per acre, the total yield would be 17,700,000 quarters. The liability to error from false estimate of area extended to only 200,000 acres, which vitiated the estimate of total production to the extent of only 700,000 quarters at three and a half quarters per acre, or 900,000 quarters at four and a half quarters per acre. But an error of four bushels per acre in guessing the average yield, supposing the area to be certainly known as 3,951,000 acres, would make a difference of 1,975,500 quarters, and an error of eight bushels would make a difference of 3,951,000 quarters."

The British Council of Military Education, in their report, state: "Prince ARTHUR remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery, fortification and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching *viva voce* examination by the Professors in June, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. ABBOTT, a member of the Council, who expressed himself in the following terms in his report: 'The examination being *viva voce*, was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time, yet the answers given were, with few exceptions, prompt and accurate, showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous Professors of the Academy, and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of her Majesty's army.'"

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

The Political Situation of France—The Recent Electoral Disturbances—Napoleon's Personal Police—The Enthusiasm of the Day—Death of Kommissaroff.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 9, 1869.

The political situation here is daily becoming more critical. The *Moniteur* thus accurately defines it: On the one side irresolution of the Emperor in regard to the programme of the *tiers parti*, on the other an obstinate hope on the part of M. ROUHER of being able to preserve his position and influence as Minister of State.

In order to do this it is said that he means to take his stand on the *Senatus consultum* of 1866, which is in terms opposed to the acceptance and discussion of the interpellation of the constitutional opposition, which up to the present moment has obtained 118 signatures, and is hourly receiving fresh additions. The first and second articles of that measure declare that "the Constitution cannot be discussed by any public power but the Senate, proceeding according to the forms which it has laid down." Now the modification involving the adoption of Ministerial responsibility, which the interpellation proposes is unquestionably a constitutional one, and if it were adopted by the bureaux it would be an assumption on the part of the Corps Legislatif of powers which belong solely to the Senate.

If, therefore, the Government chooses to resist the acceptance of the interpellation on technical grounds, it would be exercising a right; but would such a course be wise or expedient? On this point the *Constitutionnel* of this morning, which cannot be accused of being influenced by any other motives than a sagacious appreciation of the situation and an earnest interest for the continuance of the Imperial dynasty, has some excellent observations:

"The interpellation of the 115," it says, "is not a party manœuvre, nor a political combination imagined by a group of Deputies. It is the sincere expression of the wishes of the country; it is a petition of universal suffrage which the Corps Legislatif, its delegation, undertakes to transmit to the Sovereign. That in its form it departs from established rules is not to be denied. But it represents the great majority of the country, and if it be desired to adhere to the letter of the law it should be remembered that it is not to the 115 Deputies but to 4,600,000 electors that it in reality becomes necessary to apply the *Senatus consultum* of 1866, for, we repeat, the signers of the interpellation are only delegates and mouth-pieces.

We trust that the Government will not hesitate. Its interest traces for it the path of its duty. Under all *régimes* there arrives a moment when the constitutional question is put by the people themselves with an authority that cannot be contested. According as the Sovereign yields to the voice of the nation, or resists it, he strengthens his throne or provokes a crisis.

We approach this solemn hour. The work at once so great and patriotic of NAPOLEON is nearly achieved. It only remains for him to guarantee as a right the liberties which he accords to us as a fact. The Emperor will give satisfaction to the legitimate petitions of the country. On this point the past answers to us for the future."

While the true friends of the Emperor hold this language, the semi-Ministerial journals adopt a tone which is far from reassuring to the country. *Le Public*, M. ROUHER's organ, is for postponing concessions as long as possible, in the hope no doubt that something, war for instance, will occur in the interval, to render them unnecessary. The *Patrie*, which was at first disposed to adhere to the interpellation, or, more strictly speaking, programme of the *Centre Gauche*, has changed its mind so far as the demand of Ministerial responsibility is concerned. It thinks that the individual responsibility of the Ministers to the Chambers would be sufficient to meet the wishes of the country; but this, I need not tell you, would leave almost intact the system of personal government, which is precisely what the nation has declared its determination to get rid of.

These alternations of views and tone on the part of the Ministerial Press would seem to receive an explanation from a singular document which has just been published by the *Pays*, M. GRANIER CASSAGNAC's paper. It professes to be a note for his own use, which has been drawn up by the Emperor within the last few days, in reference to the questions which are now occupying the public mind, both in and out of the Chamber. It is couched in the following terms:

"On the 19th of January I committed a great fault.

In acting without a preliminary understanding with the majority, I subjected to suspicions my sentiments toward it.

All my efforts must be directed to reconquer its confidence."

Various as have been the indirect means which His Majesty has hitherto used to operate upon the public mind or upon party combinations, it will be conceded that this surpasses them all in ingenuity. No one can admit for a moment that the note was lost or stolen out of the Emperor's cabinet, or that having been so, the *Pays* would have dared to publish it without permission. The only possible explanation of its prompt appearance in its columns is that it is intended to stop the defections that are daily taking place from the ranks of the legislative majority.

THE ELECTORAL DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Although the Government is postponing as long as possible the definitive organization of the Chamber, by pressing on the consideration of the contested elections—a course never pursued in any other Parliamentary Assembly—the tempests which it seeks to avert by this course give evidence of their accumulating violence by occasional thunder-gusts from the benches of the Opposition. In connection with the report on the electoral operations of the Third Circumscription of the Loire Inferieure yesterday a scene of this sort took place which, as it has reference to the recent electoral disturbances in the capital, is worth narrating. The veteran Republican RASPAIL had been making one of his prosy harangues about the interference of the priests and the public functionaries in the elections throughout the country, and after recommending that the stipends and allowances of clergymen and officials thus acting should be stopped as a means of preventing the repetition of such offences, he went on to say that it would be but just to treat in the same manner the Prefect of Police, "who had ordered the infernal orgie of *casse tetes*, which during the electoral period had covered the streets of the capital with dead and wounded." It would be impossible to give you any adequate description of the scene of clamor and indignation to which this allusion gave rise among the members of the majority.

The President, M. ALFRED LE ROUX, rose and said that he could not allow facts to be travestied in this manner. Every one knew that the attitude of the Police had been admirable for its moderation. [Applause on the right, denials on the left.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—I protest against the acts of the Police. [Murmurs.] We shall put interpellations on the subject, for the Police (I do not hesitate to say it) acted in the most barbarous manner. [Numerous and energetic exclamations in the negative.]

PRESIDENT—And I, on the contrary, maintain that it was admirable for its moderation. [Loud cries of "Yes, yes," on the Right.] All France remarked it. [Continued applause from the Ministerial members.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—That is a question to be examined—[cries of "We will examine it when you wish it," from the Right]—and you will have a terrible account to render. [Fresh murmurs.]

M. GARNIER PAGES—After the verification of powers we shall discuss this question.

The Minister of the Interior, M. DE FORCADE—It is not my intention to reply at present to the theoretical portion of the speech which you have just heard; but, on the part of the Government, I feel it necessary to protest energetically against the language which has just been uttered, and which appreciates so unjustly the conduct of the Prefect of Police. I affirm, and I have a right to say it, for it is not merely the opinion of France, but of other countries—[Interruption from Left.] Yes! it is not merely the opinion of France, but of foreigners——

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—Paris was indignant at it.

PRESIDENT—Yes, Paris was indignant, but not in the sense which you attribute to it. [Applause on the Right.]

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—I affirm that in the troubles which followed the Paris elections, and the origin and causes of which we will discuss when the proper moment arrives——

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—And the barbarous manner of the repression?

The MINISTER—The repression was characterized by the most admirable moderation. [Loud denials from the Left; applause from the other benches.] The moderation was such that the population of the capital itself hastened to the aid of the *sergens de ville* and the *Garde de Paris*. The population applauded them. [Cries of "Bravo!" and applause on a great number of benches; murmurs from the Left.] Yes, they cheered the regiments of cavalry on their arrival on the boulevards, and they also welcomed with the warmest acclamations the Emperor and the Empress on the day on which their Majesties brought to this troubled population security with their presence, and restored calmness to their minds by a noble example of courage and confidence. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

M. RASPAIL—Gentlemen——[Fresh murmurs and interruption.]

PRESIDENT—M. RASPAIL, I cannot permit you to continue. All that is before the Chamber at present is the verification of powers. It was only through indulgence that you were allowed to speak, and you have been replied to. You want to speak again, but it is impossible to continue longer an incident of this kind. I ask the Chamber to return to the subject under consideration, and I put to the vote the conclusions of the report.

M. GARNIER PAGES—All proper reserves being made.

M. ROUHER—Yes, yes; all reserves being made. You may rest assured of that. Depend upon it the truth will be told you. Put your interpellation and we will reply to it.

M. PELLETAN—We will throw light on the facts.

The PRESIDENT—As you want light, allow it to manifest itself at a proper time.

The Chamber then passed to the consideration of the conclusions of the report and the incident terminated.

THE EMPEROR'S PERSONAL POLICE.

In reference to the statement made above by the Minister of the Interior in regard to the warmth of the reception given to the Emperor and Empress on the boulevards, I must again repeat what I stated in one of my former letters, that a great deal of the enthusiasm manifested on that occasion was manufactured. Along the line of the boulevards were stationed at intervals groups of Police in plain clothes, who did nearly all the cheering and otherwise tried to impart a stimulus to the crowd. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that the Government has in its pay a body of 1,200 men, who precede or accompany the Imperial family on all its expeditions. They receive about $2 a day besides their traveling expenses, and they continually change their disguises, so as to avoid observation. Their business is to prepare for the reception of their Majesties, to get up an enthusiasm when the population is discontented or indifferent, to watch for the first evidence of plots against the life of the Emperor, and to surround his person when they have reason to apprehend that an attempt is about to be made against it. This force is quite distinct from what is called the Secret Police, and has a separate organization and chiefs of its own. When, therefore, the Minister talks of "the noble example of courage and confidence" which was given by their Majesties on the occasion of the recent riots, we must not, in our admiration of such qualities, lose sight of the fact that at every step of their progress they were surrounded by a little army of spies and defenders, who not only made themselves hoarse with cheering, but kept a lynx-eyed watch on the movements of all the persons in the crowd, whose manner or appearance suggested motives for suspicion.

OPPRESSED WITH GREATNESS.

The Russian journals bring us an account of a singular suicide—that of KOMISSARROF, who in 1866 saved the life of the Emperor ALEXANDER by knocking up the arm of the assassin KARAKOSOW just as he was about to direct a pistol against the person of the Czar.

The man who was fortunate enough to render this service to His Majesty was a working hatter, and was about 35 years of age. From this time out honors continued to rain upon him. For his plebeian name was substituted a noble one—that of KOSTUMSKI. He received an entailed estate, with all its privileges, was made Colonel of a regiment of the Imperial Guards, and a national subscription was opened for him, which produced nearly two millions of roubles.

This favorite of fortune, however, could not stand the intoxication of his good luck, and he sought to counterbalance its giddy effects by another species of inebriety. A hopeless sot, he became an intolerable burden to himself and others, and finally in one of his desperate fits of drunkenness hung himself.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Latest Manifesto to the Spanish Nation—Don Carlos, the Pretender, to His Brother, Don Alfonso—Resuscitation of the Divine Right of Kings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 5, 1869.

Don CARLOS himself has published a manifesto to the nation, which is now circulating freely through the streets of Madrid. It is ridiculed by the Press and the people. As a sample of the extremes to which a believer in the Divine right of Kings thinks himself justified in proceeding, in addressing those whom he feels called upon to rule over, it is a curiosity. This document takes the form of a letter to the Pretender's brother, Don ALFONSO DE BORBON Y ESTE:

PARIS, June 29, 1869.

MY DEAR BROTHER: In pamphlets and in newspapers I have already afforded Spain sufficient opportunity of knowing my sentiments as a man and a King. Yielding, nevertheless, to the earnest desire which has reached me from all points of the Peninsula, I write this letter to you, in which I address not merely the brother of my affections, but all Spaniards, for they are also my brothers.

I cannot, my dear ALFONSO, present myself to Spain as a Pretender to the Crown! I ought to believe, and I do believe, that the Crown of Spain has already been placed upon my head by the sacred hand of the Law! With this right born to me, and which is at the same time a sacred obligation, I have an earnest desire that it may be confirmed by the love of my people! It is my duty, therefore, to consecrate to that people all my thoughts and all my strength—to die for them, or else to save them! To say that I aspire to be King of Spain and not of a party is almost a platitude, for what man worthy to be a King would content himself with being King of a party? In such a case he would be degrading himself, descending from the high and serene region where majesty dwells, and where no low or pitiful considerations can reach! I ought not, neither do I wish to be King except of the whole nation, and rejected by none—not even by those who call themselves my enemies—for a King ought to have no enemies! I appeal to all—even to those who appear most disinclined toward me—in the name of the country. If I do not need the aid of all to ascend the throne of my ancestors, I need it to establish the government of the State upon solid and immovable bases, and to give fecund peace and real liberty to my beloved Spain. When I reflect on all I have got to do to secure such exalted ends, the magnitude of the enterprise inspires me with apprehension. I know that I feel an ardent desire to attempt and the resolute will to accomplish it; but I cannot hide from myself the fact that the difficulties are formidable, and cannot be conquered without the counsels of the most impartial and proved minds of the Kingdom, and, above all, without the concurrence of the Kingdom itself congregated in Cortes, which represents all its vital forces and all its conservative elements. I would give with these Cortes, a fundamental law to Spain, which, as I stated in my letter to the Sovereigns of Europe, I hope would be definitive and Spanish! We have studied together, my dear brother, modern history, and have meditated upon its great catastrophes, which offer a lesson to Kings, and at the same time a warning to peoples. We have come together to the conclusion that each country ought to have, and really has, its legitimate necessities and natural aspirations. Old Spain necessitated great reforms. Modern Spain has had great *bouleversements*. Much has been destroyed, little has been built up. The old institutions are dead; some of them do not deserve to be revived. It is designed to impose upon the country new ones which only yesterday saw the light and are already dying. In doing this the men of the situation think they do everything. There is, however, an immense work to be accomplished, an immense social and political edifice to be reconstructed, in this desolated country, upon bases accredited by the experience of ages, a grand work in which all legitimate interests and all reasonable opinions can have their share. I do not deceive you in assuring you that Spain hungers and thirsts for justice, that she feels the urgent and imperious necessity of a Government worthy, energetic, just and honorable, and that she anxiously aspires to an undisputed reign of law, to which all of us, great and small, ought to be subject. Spain does not wish the faith of her forefathers to be outraged or offended, and possessing the truth in Catholicism she understands that if she means to fulfill her divine mission the Church must be free. Knowing and not forgetting that the nineteenth century is not the sixteenth, Spain is resolved to preserve Catholic unity at all cost—the symbol of our glories, the spirit of our laws, and the blessed bond of union between all Spaniards. The most regretable things have occurred in Spain in the midst of tempestuous revolution, but it should not be forgotten in presence of such transitory events that there exist concordats which should be profoundly respected and religiously fulfilled. The Spanish people, taught by a sad experience, desire truth in all things. They desire that their King should be a king in fact, and not a mere shadow of royalty, and that their Cortes should be an orderly and peaceful junta of independent and incorruptible delegates of the people, and not sterile and tumultuous assemblies of *empleados*, or pretended Deputies, of servile majorities or of seditious minorities! The Spanish people love decentralization, and you are well aware, my dear ALFONSO, that if I can fulfill my wishes, just as the revolutionary spirit tried to equalize the Basque Provinces to the rest of Spain, all Spain will be made similar and equal to those fortunate and noble Provinces. It is my desire that both the people of the cities and the Provinces should enjoy their own privileges and mode of life, taking care, however, to avoid all possible abuses. My fixed thought and constant wish is to give our beloved Spain that which she does not enjoy in spite of the lying declarations that are put forth, namely, the liberty which she now only knows by name; the liberty which is the child of the Gospel, not the liberty which is the child of protest; the liberty which is the creation of the empire of the laws when the laws are just, that is to say when they are conformable to the rights of nature and to the rights of God! We, the sons of Kings, recognize that the people are not made for the King, but the King for the people; that the King ought to be the most honorable man of his people, for he is the first gentleman, (*caballero*,) and that the King ought, moreover, to be glorified with the special title of "Father of the poor and guardian of the weak."

There is at present arising in our Spain, my dear brother, a fearful question—that of the national finances. It appalls one to think of the deficit which exists in the budget. The productive forces of the country are not sufficient to cover it. Bankruptcy is imminent. I hardly know if Spain can be saved from this catastrophe—but if it be possible, it is only its legitimate King that can save it. An unconquerable will works wonders. If the country be poor, it should live poor, and so should the Ministers and even the King. If the King be the first to set the example, all will be easy.

To suppress Ministries, to reduce Provinces, to diminish the number of employes and infuse morality in the administration, at the same time to encourage agriculture, protect industry, aid commerce and save the finances and the credit of Spain is a Titanic enterprise, to which all ought to contribute, Government as well as people. It will be necessary while we are working miracles of economy that we should all be thoroughly Spanish, using as much as possible the produce of the country, and taking only necessary things from the foreigner. In former times, in a certain country, now rich and powerful, its industry, its principal source of wealth, languished. Its finances were ruined, its people were made poor. From its Royal palace there issued and spread itself among the people, the fashion of wearing only the cloths of the country. By the aid of this regulation its industry was resuscitated and the balance of its financial system and general prosperity were restored. I believe that I comprehend how much there is of truth and how much of falsehood in certain modern theories which are considered applicable to Spain. I look upon liberty of commerce as a very dangerous error, which France opposed and the United States rejected. I am satisfied that the national industry ought to be efficaciously protected. Protective progress ought, therefore, to be our formula. And as regards the truth or falsehood of the political theories which are current, it seems to me that the portion of the people who are at present regarded as the most extreme in their ideas have the most reason on their side, for it is certain that almost all they have of reasonable and legitimate aspirations, is not the inventions of yesterday, but the fruit of doctrines known and practiced of old, though not always renewed or observed at the present time. It is deceit to the people to tell them that they are sovereign, but it is true that virtue and knowledge are the principal nobility, that the person of the beggar is as sacred as that of the highest, that the law ought to guard the doors of the cabin, as it protects the gates of the palace; that it is proper to create new institutions if the old ones are insufficient, so as to prevent greatness and riches oppressing poverty and humility. Having to do justice to all, and to keep all equally within the limits of their rights, it is necessary for a good and sagacious Government to care for and protect the young, and by direct and indirect means to provide labor for the poor, so that their children who have received from God a clear understanding for the reception of knowledge, may obtain it accompanied by virtue, and be conducted in the road which leads to the highest dignities of the State. Old Spain was favorable for the poor. The Revolution has not been so. That portion of the people who now dream of the Republic are having already a glimpse of this truth. By and by they will see clearly and understandingly, and they will recognize the fact that the Christian monarchy can do for them what three hundred petty Kings (*reyezuelos*) disputing in a clamorous Assembly never can do. Parties or their chiefs naturally covet honors and riches, or empire, but what can a Christian King desire except the good of his people? What more in this world can a King want, to be happy, except the love of his people? Thinking and feeling thus, my dear Alfonso, I remain faithful to the traditions of the ancient and glorious Spanish monarchy, and at the same time believe myself to be a man of the present time and not unmindful of the future. I know that the responsibility of that man is tremendous who takes upon himself to restore the old institutions of Spain, but if he comes out conqueror in his enteprise, immense will be his glory. Born with a right to the crown, and looking to this right as a sacred obligation, I accept that responsibility and I seek that glory, and I am animated by the secret hope that by the aid of God the Spanish people and I may do great things, and that future ages will have to say that the Spaniards were a great people and that I was a good King. You, my brother, who are in the enviable position of being able to say that you serve under the banner of the immortal Pontiff, must ask from our Spiritual Father his apostolical benediction for Spain and for me. God guard you many years. The brother of your heart,

CARLOS.

DRAMA OF THE DEEP.

Burning of the "Blue Jacket"—Letter from a Survivor.

From the London Herald, July 8.

We have been favored with the following letter from one of the survivors of the above melancholy loss:

PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands, April 29, 1869.

MY DEAR MOTHER: With many, many thanks to the Almighty God, I write the welcome news that I am still spared to live a few days longer in this world. You will, no doubt, before you receive this letter, have heard of the sad fate of the poor old *Blue Jacket*. * * * I will tell you what has transpired on board the *Blue Jacket* since she left Lyttelton up to the time she was burnt. We left that port Feb. 13. We had seven saloon passengers grown up, twelve second cabin, and seven children, all young, and a stewardess of the saloon. Of the passengers there were six women; two of the children were at the breast. Ship's company, all told, forty-two. Total number of people on board, sixty-two and seven children. There was a little sea sickness at starting; that soon passed away. We made a very good passage to the Horn in twenty days. On the 7th of March we passed these islands in sight, little dreaming at that time that this place would be our refuge before long. But on the Tuesday following there was a scene that I never wish to view again. About 1:30 in the afternoon smoke was seen issuing out of the fore hatchway. We well knew what was the matter, and in about ten minutes' time there was a good supply of water being played upon it. There were no flames, but very dense smoke arising. As soon as the Captain saw that it was likely to prove serious he told Mr. WILLIAMS to get the yacht slung and provisioned, and ready for going over the side; then the two lifeboats were got ready for lowering and provisioned. In the meantime I had a few hands shortening sail. While all this was proceeding the pumps were still kept going, every one working for his life. It happened to be a very fine afternoon, everything was being done to extinguish the fire, and about 6 o'clock we thought we would get the upper hand of it. Half an hour afterward it broke out ten times worse than ever. We still kept hard at it until a little after 9 that night, at which time the coals that were in the fore part had caught fire, and in ten minutes after the whole of the forecastle was in a blaze. Then our fate appeared to be sealed. The order was given to get the yacht over the side, which was done with great risk of limbs, as there was a nasty sea running, but she was got over all safe. Before lowering her into the water we got the women and children into her all safe, then lowered her; after which the remaining passengers got in, the fire in the meantime working aft very rapidly. In the port lifeboat there were Mr. WILLIAMS and his watch. In the starboard boat, Mr. BELL and his watch. I was in the yacht. The other boats left the ship a little before us, for we could not prevail upon the Captain for some time to leave the ship, and I do not think he would have left her if he had not promised the ladies that he would take charge of them. He said he did not like to leave the old ship. So we cut away and drifted clear of the ship. About an hour after we left the foremast fell over the side; half an hour afterward the main and mizzen followed its example, with a heavy crash. The vessel was then in one mass of flames—it was a splendid and fearful sight to witness. We kept as near the ship as possible, thinking a vessel might see the fire and bear down to her; but there was no such luck. Next day there was a dead calm, and Mr. WILLIAMS came on board the yacht, so we straightened up the boat a little, and made things more comfortable. In the evening the Captain told me to go to the mate's boat, and Mr. WILLIAMS to stay in the yacht. Soon after dusk a breeze sprung up, and was increasing all night. We kept together all night by means of lanterns, which we held up every now and then. Next morning the other two boats were well ahead; the breeze was still increasing, and in two hours' time we picked them up. We passed the usual compliments. All was going on well. Mr. WILLIAMS did not make any sign to come into his boat again, so when the Captain gave us the course to the Falkland Islands we went on to see if we could pick the other boat up. Before we could see her the other yacht was out of sight. When we came up to the second mate's boat we both lowered our sails and hove-to, for the yacht to get up to us again. While we were waiting we had dinner, which consisted of about a quarter of a pound of preserved meat, a very few bits of biscuit, (which had got spoilt with salt water coming into the boat,) and not quite two gills of water. We had a pretty good supply of provisions and water, but we knew not how long we would have to be in the boat before we were picked up or reached land. We waited there some time, but no yacht was to be seen, and we were losing the fair wind, so we asked Mr. BELL if he was going to wait any longer? He said, "No." With that answer we hoisted our sail and started, but up to the time we lost sight of him he had not moved. We still went on, but during the night the wind shifted round right dead against us, so we steered for the main land, as it was impossible for us to reach the islands. We never saw either of the boats after that. There were fifteen of us in one boat, there were twenty-seven adults and seven children in the yacht, and the rest with Mr. BELL, second mate. I have no doubt father would recollect the brown dog that Mr. —— had. It was in our boat. Six days after we left the ship we killed it, drank the blood, and ate the flesh. Six days after that was the commencement of the horrors of a cast-away crew. One of the boys out of two died through drinking salt water. We managed to keep it from him during the daytime, but at night he would get it. He was out of his mind about eleven hours before he died. We buried the poor lad as well as we could under the circumstances. We read the burial service for the dead at sea, but we had nothing to sink him with. It was a painful task, but it was the will of God. We prayed to the Almighty in that boat with more earnestness than any of us had ever done before. We could see death staring us in the face. Day after day no land, no vessel. Five days after the boy died we lost the carpenter and a seaman. The latter poor fellow died from utter debility and old age. The carpenter, who was a fine tall man, over six feet, died from drinking salt water. They were both Roman Catholics. The carpenter has left a wife, with four or five children, to mourn their loss. Two days after another man died raving mad, through salt water; he was the healthiest-looking man in the boat.

There were two others (the sailmaker and one seaman) out of their mind. We expected they would be going off at any moment. Next day nothing in sight; we thought the Almighty had brought us there to breathe our last; we had breakfast, which was one sardine, some biscuit that we had to squeeze to get the salt water out, and about two tablespoonfulls of water. I forgot to tell you that, about ten days after leaving the ship, our feet became so painful with frostbite that we had to cut our boots off, the pain was so excruciating. For my part I was inclined to drink salt water to put an end to my life, for what with the hunger, the thirst, and the pain in my feet, I nearly went mad, in fact, one afternoon for a few hours I was out of my mind; they all said they thought I should go off. After we had had breakfast, all the provisions we had left was a small box of sardines, plenty of spoilt bread, and about one gallon of water. There was a light breeze, and a little after 12 o'clock one of the men shouted out "Sail oh!" We all, for the moment, forgot our weakness and pain, and jumped up, and there was a bark bearing down upon us; we were soon alongside of her, and were hauled up the side, for we were as helpless as children. I forgot to tell you that we had saved three boxes of gold from the ship, value £10,000. When he found we had gold he got into a frightful rage. He put the boatswain in irons and two seamen also, and chained them down—men that were not able to lift a pound weight; and several times he threatened to take the boatswain's life. We just got sufficient food to keep us alive, and that was all. Well, these islands were the nearest place. The Almighty blest us with a fair wind. We arrived here on Sunday. The Captain and a passenger he had with him went on shore and reported that he had picked up some wrecked sailors, and from what he could make out we had murdered everyone on board and then set fire to the ship and taken the gold and left her. When the Doctor came on board he ordered the irons to be taken off and to give us plenty of wine. Next day (Monday) we were all brought on shore and put into houses. Before I go further I must tell you that three more died on board the bark, leaving eight of us to tell the tale. Five of the men's feet had got nearly well; but the engineer, the boy and myself were the worst cases. We three are in a house by ourselves, the engineer chiefly from bad sores and weakness, the boy suffers with the frostbite in his feet, he has lost each of his little toes. I am suffering from one foot, but I am sorry to say that all my toes have rotted off. Had we not had a clever doctor I should have lost my foot altogether. We have an old pensioned soldier to attend to us, and a more suitable person we could not have had. We have every attention and kindness paid us. Those that were strong enough were examined the next day. It took three days to examine three men. Then they heard what the Captain and his chief mate had to say. The next day our three men were cross-examined, and proved themselves to be innocent. The Captain got into such a rage, because he could not bring it in against us, that he nearly committed himself. If he had not have cleared out quickly with his vessel, the people in the place would have killed him when they knew we were innocent. They examined the rest of us afterward. The mail closes the 1st of May. There is one mail leaves here every two months. There is a transport ship expected in every day. She is bringing out the relieving troops, and will take those that are here home in her. She will either go to Plymouth or to Woolwich.

Nothing has been heard of the other boats. Poor things! I hope and trust they are picked up. I think I would commit suicide before I would go through the same thing again. But, please God, in seven or eight weeks' time I will be with you to tell the tale. I expect I shall limp a little at first with my foot, but am only too thankful to have any feet at all. All our statements will be sent home by this mail, and be published in the papers. I may add that among those saved are Samuel Mattocks (apprentice,) B. Nelson, Thomas King, George Small, James Cox, Arthur Webb, James Rotham and William Jones.

EGYPT AND AUSTRIA.

Significance of the Austrian Courtesies to the Viceroy.

The following is the text of Count DE BEUST's circular relative to the visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to the Austrian capital, and of which an analysis has appeared:

VIENNA, June 19.

The stay of the Egyptian ruler in this city having given rise to false or exaggerated rumors, which the journals have spread abroad as to the political objects of his Highness's journey, I by the present communication, place you in a position to reduce them to their just value. This Court, while receiving its guest with the greatest courtesy, showed itself careful not to wound the legimate susceptibilities of the Porte. The rights and position of the Suzerain's power were expressly recognized by the presence of the Ottoman Ambassador at the official reception and *fêtes*. The Viceroy appeared to consider the presence of the representative of the Sultan as perfectly natural, and he gained well-deserved sympathy by his tact and reserve. All that has been recounted relative to pretended negotiations opened at Vienna by the Egyptian Government belongs to the domain of fiction. The question of the capitulations was only touched upon here in very general terms in the conversations of the Viceroy and NUBAR PACHA with Count DE BEUST. No mention was made of a project to neutralize the Suez Canal, and his Highness only incidentally expressed a hope that the Emperor would decide upon witnessing the opening ceremony. The Viceroy's visit was only a simple act of courtesy without any political bearing. Such is a succinct statement of the facts you will mention in a suitable manner to the Government to which you are accredited. - Accept, &c., BEUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Carrington-Murray Difficulty—Novel Scene in an English Court of Justice.

On the morning of July 6 Lord CARRINGTON was arraigned in the Marlborough-street Police Court, London, to answer for an assault upon Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY, whom the accused taxed with having written in the *Queen's Messenger* certain articles reflecting discredit upon Lord CARRINGTON's family. After the Magistrate, Mr. D'EYNCOURT, had decided to hold Lord CARRINGTON to bail, and had announced his decision, a scene occurred never before witnessed, says the *Times*, in an English Court of Justice. Mr. NEWMAN, a solicitor, who had brought a large tin box into Court, containing MSS. of the *Queen's Messenger*, was about to remove the box, when a rush was made simultaneously from several parts of the Court, and a dash made for the box. Mr. NEWMAN, an elderly gentleman, threw his arms around it and called loudly for the Police. The noblemen and gentlemen on the bench rushed forward to give assistance, and for a quarter of an hour a kind of free fight went on, sticks and fists being used, and from twenty to thirty engaged actively in the scuffle. The Police were too few to be of use, but they exerted themselves vigorously, though they were puzzled to know what the uproar meant or who were the offenders. If they took hold of one they were told "I am the Duke of ——;" of another, "I am Lord ——," and they were obliged to content themselves with marking the most active in the affray, and, when assistance came, in securing them.

Mr. D'EYNCOURT ordered the Court to be cleared, but the row became so serious, and approached so alarmingly near the seat of justice, that he left the Court. When something like order was restored, the Court appeared a little wreck. Chairs were broken as well as inkstands, the ink spilt over the desks, and several hats trodden out of shape.

Mr. GIFFARD (of counsel) said, now they had got breath again, he had to ask that sufficient protection might be given to Mr. NEWMAN to take away the documents he had brought to that Court under subpœna, which documents, by an exhibition of force unexampled in his experience of Police Courts, he had been nearly deprived of.

Mr. D'EYNCOURT said he was happy to say such a scene was unexampled in his own experience.

Mr. GILL applied to have the box given into the custody of the Police, the documents being the property of the proprietors of the *Queen's Messenger*, from whose custody they had been surreptitiously obtained.

Mr. D'EYNCOURT said he should require Mr. NEWMAN to give an undertaking that he would not part with the documents.

Mr. NEWMAN said he had already done so.

Mr. EDMUND LEWIS applied to have the charge against Lieutenant ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, who was in custody for taking part in the riot, postponed. The application was granted, and the defendants were then released on bail.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Solution of the Railroad Question—Text of the Protocol.

The Convention settling the Franco-Belgian difference was signed on July 6, at Paris. The following is a summary of the protocol: The Liege-Limbourg Company preserves its autonomy; this is the main point. But a double international service will be established: one from Basle to Rotterdam, through the Liege-Limbourg railways; the other from Basle to Antwerp, through the Grand Central network. Therefore, the traffic from France to Holland through Belgium will be divided at a determined point, and the interests of the port of Antwerp are thereby protected. The direction of that traffic is regulated by the principal clause relative to the establishment of a transit international service, the details of which have been agreed to by the interested companies. The Belgian Government gives its sanction to the principles of those arrangements, and consequently waives implicitly the right of applying to the companies called to profit by them, the stipulations of the law concerning railway concessions voted by the Belgian Parliament during the last session. As to the Luxembourg line, it is not comprehended in the preceding arrangements. However, the Eastern Company has agreed that the treaty relative to the working of the Ardennes line by the Luxembourg Company should remain in force. That treaty insures to the Company the transport of the ores, one of the principal elements of its traffic, and which was to expire on the 1st of January. It was the prospect of the ending of that treaty which had determined the Luxembourg Company to cede its network to the French Eastern.

To sum up: the cession treaties are shelved; the Belgian companies preserve their autonomy, and consequently remain under the Belgian laws concerning the matter. On the other side, the economic and industrial interests relating to the working of the lines are protected by an agreement which respects at once and in an equitable measure the pretensions of the French and of the Belgian lines.

CONCORD, N. H., July 20.—Governor STEARNS has appointed the following gentlemen members of his staff with the rank of Colonel: Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, Chief of Staff; E. A. Straw, of Manchester; Samuel M. Wheeler, of Dover; Charles H. Bell, of Exeter; F. A. Faulkner, of Keene, and L. B. Hoskins, of Lyman. They will accompany Governor STEARNS to Hanover on Wednesday.

TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Harvard Four in London.

Threatening Attitude of the Carlists in Spain.

Extensive Eamage by the Floods in the West.

Opening Day of the Suffolk Park Turf Meeting at Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of the Harvard Four—The Lords and Disestablishment.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.

The steamer *City of Paris*, whose arrival at Queenstown was announced yesterday, brought as passengers the Harvard University crew, who are to row the international match with the Oxford men. They reached this city to-day in excellent condition, and will immediately go into training. They were affected unpleasantly only in a slight degree by the voyage, and are consequently already prepared to settle down to "steady work." Their boats are also in fine order. The 31st of August has been agreed to as the day for the match.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the Irish Church bill, urges that the motives which have hitherto inspired the House of Lords to secure the utmost for their friends in Ireland, must influence them to adopt the present bill rather than exchange it for terms inevitably worse.

SPAIN.

Temptation to General Lersundi—Carlist Troubles.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 20.

General LERSUNDI, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, has received overtures from the partisans of Queen ISABELLA, but refuses to espouse their cause. The threatening attitude of the Carlist Party causes much uneasiness.

CUBA.

The Financial Situation—General De Rodas and the United States.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 20.

The Spanish Bank is about to issue notes for a second Government loan. The journals are engaged in discussing the financial situation.

Captain-General DE RODAS, in view of the prompt action of the United States in arresting the fillibusters, has issued a decree annulling article 7 of his proclamation of the 7th inst. relative to the right of Spanish cruisers to search neutral vessels in the waters near Cuba.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Mayor of Quebec Ordered to Resign by a Vigilance Committee—Reciprocity—Canal Accident.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 20.

The Mayor has been called on by a Citizens' Vigilance Committee to resign, but he refuses.

It is reported from Ottawa that further negotiations on the subject of reciprocity will be opened in Washington in September.

An accident has occurred on the Rideau Canal by which two lives were lost and six gates carried away. The disaster will cause a delay of more than a month for repairs. It was caused by some barges breaking away, and, owing to the great fall, carrying everything before them.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS arrived here by the *Nestorian*, and will remain in Canada for two months.

THE FLOODS.

Damage in Illinois—Injury to Railroads—Travel Interrupted.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 20.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., states that the late rains have so damaged the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad between Hannibal and Palmyra that the trains have ceased running between those places at present. Between this place and Palmyra a large part of the country is inundated, so that the railroad trains run with difficulty. The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway is much damaged, and no trains have left here this morning. No trains had arrived from Friday night to Sunday night. Over thirty feet of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bed has been carried away near Augusta, and on Saturday night a passenger train narrowly escaped running into the break, where the water passed through like a river. Large quantities of wheat in the stack have been carried away by high creeks in Adams County. South Hannibal is inundated. Over 60,000 feet of lumber have been washed away.

Dartmouth College—Preparations for the Centennial Celebration.

HANOVER, N. H., Tuesday, July 20.

Dartmouth College celebrates its centennial to-morrow, and this usually quiet village is already crowded to overflowing with the Alumni of the institution, many of them from a distant section of the country, gathered to testify anew their love and gratitude to their venerable and venerated Alma Mater. Among the distinguished men present, graduates of the College, are Chief Justice CHASE, Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois; General EDWARD NOYES, of Cincinnati; Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, of Massachusetts; Judge CUTTING, of Maine; Hon. IRA PERLEY, Chief Justice of New-Hampshire; President BROWN, of Hamilton College, New-York; General GILMAN MARSTON, of this State; Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney. General SHERMAN and daughter are also here, the guests of Senator PATTERSON. There is yet some hope that President GRANT will honor the occasion with his presence; but it is said he has stated positively that he shall not be here. To-day has been class day. The usual exercises have passed off very happily, and all are eagerly looking forward to the morrow. Should the day be favorable, Hanover will see such a throng as has never yet been gathered within the circuit of her pleasant hills. A concert was given this evening by the Germania Band of Boston, and a party at the residence of President SMITH, which was largely attended.

President Grant at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, July 20.

President GRANT, after a quiet rest last night, arose early this morning and took a stroll along the beach. After breakfast Senator THOMAS MURPHY sent his team for the President's use, which was accepted, and a long drive taken along the seashore. But very few persons recognized the President, he being alone. This afternoon an excursion party from Newark called upon him and paid their respects. There are quite a number of visitors here at present, and extensive preparations are making for the grand reception to be given on Monday evening next.

The Tennessee Elections—Candidates of the Senter Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, July 20.

The Senter Republicans to-day nominated the following candidates to represent this county in the Legislature: Senator, H. H. HARRISON; Representatives, J. W. PARAMORE and JAMES LINDSLEY. They are all Radicals, but are in favor of removing the political disabilities of the disfranchised.

The newly-appointed registers are largely increasing the number of persons admitted to the ballot-box in East Tennessee. This gives much offence to Republicans opposed to enfranchisement, and troubles are apprehended at the polls on election day.

THE TURF.

Opening Day of the Suffolk Park Meeting—Myron Perry Beats Hotspur—The Great Race To-day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20.

The Suffolk Park trotting meeting commenced to-day, the heavy rain yesterday having rendered a postponement necessary, and the two trots on the programme for the first day being postponed until Thursday.

The race to-day was for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, three in five, to wagon, between M. RODEN's bay gelding *Myron Perry* and BUDD DOBLE's bay gelding *Hotspur*. The weather was rather unsettled, but fortunately kept fair throughout the afternoon. The track was heavy in the early part of the day, but the hot sun dried it up rapidly, and although not a fast track, it was in pretty fair order when, at 5 o'clock P. M., the horses came upon the course. Owing to the prevailing impression in the city that a second postponement would be necessary in consequence of the heavy track, the attendance, although very respectable, was not so large as was anticipated from the merits of the horses. The proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM DOBLE, deserves every credit for his efforts to elevate the character of the Suffolk Park Track, no gambling of any description being permitted on the grounds. The statement that appeared in a daily paper yesterday morning that this track is not a full mile is perfectly unfounded, for it has been repeatedly measured, and is actually eight feet over the mile. It was last surveyed at the racing meeting held here five years ago, and that experienced turfman, Captain MOORE, satisfied himself by personal admeasurement of its legitimate length.

FIRST HEAT.—The betting was one hundred to sixty on *Myron Perry*, who was driven by RODEN, BUDD DOBLE being behind *Hotspur*. The former had the pole and quickly took the lead, trotting to the quarter-pole in 37 seconds, two lengths before *Hotspur*. He was still the same in front at the half mile, *Hotspur* having broken on the backstretch. Time, 1 minute 16 seconds. Both horses broke on coming up the homestretch, but *Myron Perry* did not lose anything by so doing, and won the heat by three lengths in 2 minutes 31 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.—$100 to $15 was offered on *Myron Perry*, who had the best of the start and led a length to the quarter-pole in 36½ seconds. He made this into an extra half length at the half-mile pole in 1 minute 15 seconds, but on the lower stretch *Hotspur* trotted fast, and after a fine finish was beaten by half a length in 2 minutes 29 seconds. This was a remarkably fast heat to wagon considering the heavy state of the track.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting. *Myron Perry* led two lengths to the quarter in 38 seconds, and three lengths to the half in 1 minute 16 seconds, *Hotspur* breaking repeatedly. The favorite had now the race safe and came home a winner by three lengths in 2 minutes 33 seconds.

SUMMARY.

SUFFOLK PARK COURSE, July 20.—Purse $1,000, mile heats, three in five to wagons:

M. Roden's b. c. Myron Perry	1	1	1
B. Doble's b. c. Hotspur	2	2	2

Time—2:31, 2:29, 2:33.

The great race to-morrow between *American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid*, for $2,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness, promises to be the most exciting ever held here since *Flora Temple* and *George Patchen* trotted. If no rain falls a race of remarkably fast time may be looked for. *American Girl* has the call in the betting, which is unusually heavy and spirited.

Freight and Emigrant Carriage Rates from San Francisco to New-York—The Chicago Commercial Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 19.

Colonel C. G. HAMMOND, who was appointed General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has accepted the position on condition that the differences with the Central Pacific Railroad be compromised, so as to admit of good service to the public, and fair rates be established. The Companies have agreed to carry freight to New-York at five cents per pound, greenbacks; also to furnish emigrant trains at $50 per passenger from New-York, and $38 from Chicago.

A number of leading citizens have organized a society for the protection of Chinese from lawless white men and boys.

The Chicago Commercial party to-day visited the Dry Dock, Branch Mint, San Francisco Board of Brokers, partaking of a lunch at the rooms of the latter, at which many happy remarks were offered by both the entertainers and the entertained. The party is being banqueted to-night by the Chamber of Commerce, at the splendid dining-room of the Lick House.

The Proposed Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention—Appointment of a Committee of Arrangements.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 20.

CHAUNCEY J. FILLEY, President of the late Commercial Convention in New-Orleans, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, has appointed a committee of ten to make arrangements for holding a Commercial Convention at some point in the upper part of the Mississippi Valley in August or September. The members of the Committee are:

H. Saunders, of Davenport; James Buford, Mayor of Rock Island; James Renwick, Mayor of Davenport; John L. Davis, of Davenport; R. F. Bower, of Keokuk; Andrew J. Wilkinson, Mayor of Keokuk; Wm. Patterson, of Keokuk; A. Chambers, of Muscatine; Wm. Vandevere, of Dubuque; and C. Seymour, of La Crosse.

The Committee are well-known representative men. They will announce the time and place for the holding of the Convention.

The Rochester Saengerfest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, July 20.

The grand concert of the Saengerfest at the Rink last night was attended by three thousand persons, and was a great success. The orchestra was composed of fifty instruments, and the choir of two hundred voices. To-day a grand picnic is held at Maple Grove. The Mayor's reception this morning was a fine affair. A midsummer night's festival will be held to-night at Bartholomew's Garden.

Railway Matters in Kansas—The Missouri River Bridge.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, July 20.

Track-laying on the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroad was commenced yesterday, and will be completed within three weeks. Work was also commenced yesterday on the bridge to be built across the Missouri River at this point by JOHN MCCARTHY, who has a contract for building the Eastern approaches.

Massachusetts Politics—A State Temperance Convention in August.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 20.

The State Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee met here to-day, and after a free expression of opinion, voted unanimously to hold a delegate State Temperance Convention in this city on the 17th of August next. The object of this Convention will be to decide upon a policy to be adopted in the Fall campaign.

Death of Ex-Senator Guinness.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 20.

Ex-Senator GEORGE B. GUINNESS died this morning at his residence in Watkins, Schuyler County, N. Y., aged 75 years.

The Tennessee Crops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, July 20.

News from every quarter gives cheering accounts of the corn and cotton crops.

KOOPMANSCHAP.

Who He Is, What He has Done, and What He Proposes to do.

The Approaching Inundation of Chinese Coolies.

It is only a few weeks ago that the name of KOOPMANSCHAP was unknown to fame. Suddenly it has emerged from the obscurity with which the appellations of ordinary mortals are surrounded and occupies a lofty nich within the nation's fame. Everybody is asking, Who is KOOPMANSCHAP? Fortunately he has arrived in this City just in time to answer for himself this question as propounded to him by our reporter yesterday.

CORNELIUS KOOPMANSCHAP was born in Amsterdam, Holland, at a period not exceedingly remote, but which cannot be named with preciseness without revealing his exact age, which it would perhaps hardly be proper to do. He came to this country in 1851, landing at this port and proceeding almost direct to San Francisco, where just at that time there were some excellent openings for business men. He immediately established the house of KOOPMANSCHAP & Co., which was at first engaged in importing flour and other provisions. In 1855 the firm went into the China business, establishing a line of clipper ships and carrying freight and passengers between the two countries.

It was in 1861 that the firm commenced the business of bringing over coolie laborers to San Francisco. Within the eight years ensuing they have landed over 30,000 Chinese immigrants in San Francisco. Most of these are still in this country, though some have returned to their native land. It is the importation of these coolies in the past and the proposed transportation immediately of hundreds of thousands more to our shores to supply the demand for labor everywhere, and in every industrial department, and especially to cultivate the neglected plantations of the South, that have made the name of KOOPMANSCHAP famous in the land.

Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP yesterday received our reporter at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and talked freely with him with regard to the enterprise in which he is engaged. His statements concerning this interesting topic, stripped of all colloquial superfluities, were substantially as follows:

It is proposed to supply, without delay, to all employers in this country, who need them, but more immediately to Southern planters, all the coolies that they may want upon the condition that they pay these laborers from $8 to $12 per month, besides supplying them with board and lodging. At home the coolies receive but $4 per month and "find" themselves; so that Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP finds no difficulty in inducing them to emigrate. It will cost $100 apiece for transporting them from China to San Francisco and thence to Omaha, whence they may be conveyed to any part of the country where their services may be required. For charges a commission of $20 for each coolie to the employers, and charges each emigrant a given amount for transportation, including a commission of twenty or thirty per cent. on the amount for which the vessel is chartered—$1,000 or $1,500—which constitutes part of the profits of the firm in the enterprise. Within the next year he expects to bring to this country 100,000 coolies.

Of course, the Chinamen thus imported are not generally skilled in the peculiar kinds of labor that will be required of them here. But they are intelligent and quick, and speedily learn to do anything that is required of them. The woolen factory of LASAR FRERES, in San Francisco, employs 300 Chinamen, who make splendid hands, although they were entirely ignorant of the business when first employed by him. This was two years ago, when the Irish hands refused to work more than eight hours a day. The firm immediately discharged them and employed the coolies, paying the latter for ten hours' labor a day only $1 per diem on an average, while to the Irish laborers they had paid on an average $3 per diem, or from $50 to $100 per month.

There is, as is well-known, much feeling in California against these Asiatic laborers on the part of those whose places they have supplied at cheaper rates. The coolies have suffered more or less in consequence. They have been mobbed, and some of them have been killed. Local legislation in some parts makes it difficult for them to labor at all. They make good miners, but in some counties of California a county tax of $5 per month is imposed on every Chinaman in the mines. WENDELL PHILLIPS who prophesied so correctly concerning the troubles that are past, may not be so very far wrong when he predicts that the friends of humanity in this country will have far greater labors to perform in the future in protecting the hundreds of thousands of Asiatics who are coming to our shores than those who for so many years battled for the rights of the African.

Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP says that he does not bring over Chinese women. They are sure to follow wherever the men go. The Chinamen will import them for themselves. The women in China are not generally taught to labor. They will not become good cooks or domestics. Their only employment in which they engage at home is that of children's nurse. There are 5,000 Chinawomen in California now, and more coming.

At 4 P. M. yesterday Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP started on his return to San Francisco by way of the Union Pacific Railroad. His visit to this City was made for the purpose of attending to some private business. He proposes to return to this part of the country in the latter part of next month and proceed through the Southern States, making contracts for importing coolies. In October he will go to China for the purpose of filling these contracts, in which a guarantee is required from the employers that the coolies shall be protected in their labors, and it is stipulated on behalf of the latter that they shall not break their contracts with one employer to offer themselves to another. There is no difficulty in inducing any number of coolies to come to this country on these terms, but Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP says all of them are not good laborers, and care is required on his part in selecting in China only those that are.

SINGULAR FORGERY.

Daring Attempt to Secure the Release of a Convict—A Magistrate's Order of Discharge Forged.

A remarkable and daring instance of forgery came to light yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING, when SOLOMON FREEMAN and FLORA MANNSCHUTZ were arraigned on a charge of having forged the signature of the Magistrate and that of one of his clerks to an order of release for a prisoner in the Penitentiary. It appears from the evidence in the case that Justice DOWLING, in his capacity of Justice in the Court of Special Sessions, had occasion recently to sentence one HYMAN MANNSCHUTZ to the Penitentiary for the period of three months, he having been convicted of petit larceny. The sentence also included a fine of $50. The prisoner was in due course of time sent to Blackwell's Island, and proceeded to serve out his term of imprisonment under the care of the Warden of that institution, Mr. JOHN FITCH. On the 19th inst., when MANNSCHUTZ had been in the Penitentiary only eleven days, FREEMAN presented himself at the desk of Warden FITCH's chief clerk, Mr. EUGENE L. WHITMAN, having in his company FLORA, the wife of the convict. Mr. WHITMAN received from FREEMAN a paper which purported to have been issued from the Court of Special Sessions, signed by Justice JOSEPH DOWLING and witnessed by his clerk, Mr. THOMAS JOURDAN. The document set forth in fair legal phraseology the fact that the committing Magistrate had become possessed of such facts as led him to believe that the ends of public justice would be best served by the unconditional discharge of the convict MANNSCHUTZ. Mr. WHITMAN considered the proceeding rather a strange one, and he began to suspect the genuineness of the discharge. He communicated his suspicions to Warden FITCH, who, remembering that Captain JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, was at that moment on the island as a visitor, he proceeded to find him. Captain JOURDAN, on examining the document already described, at once pronounced it an utter forgery from beginning to end. This declaration led to the arrest of FREEMAN and his female companion.

When examined yesterday the prisoners could give no good explanation of their conduct, nor did they divulge the name of the person who had no doubt assisted in preparing the bogus discharge. The necessary affidavits having been made by the Warden, Mr. WHITMAN and Mr. THOS. JOURDAN, the prisoners were fully committed for trial, and the papers were sent to the office of the District-Attorney for the early action of the Grand Jury. FREEMAN is 22 years of age, and a native of Poland. FLORA is also 22, and a native of Germany. Both reside at No. 69 Norfolk-street.

The Latest Erie Railroad Disaster.

Engine No. 293, of the Erie Railroad, blew up with a tremendous explosion at Port Jervis at 1:20 o'clock P. M. on Sunday last. It was standing in the engine-house with 130 pounds of steam on, ready to take out a freight train, and the fireman had just stepped off and gone into the house about two minutes before the explosion occurred, thereby escaping being blown to atoms. The "round-house" where the engine stood was blown to pieces, and the heavy gravel roof and timbers of the building were scattered in every direction. The dome of the engine, weighing over a ton, was thrown over a high brick building and train of freight cars standing 500 feet distant, and landed in New-Jersey-avenue, within ten feet of a frame dwelling, leaving a large hole in the ground. Another portion of the boiler, weighing 200 pounds, was thrown 200 feet further, and fell into the front yard of S. O. DIMMICK's residence, breaking the flag-stone and burying itself in the ground. Another piece (100 pounds) went 500 feet further, and landed in a hog-pen below the Delaware House. Had the explosion occurred on a week-day, when the building and yard were filled with employes, the loss of life would have been fearful; or had it been an hour earlier, when the church-goers were just dispersing, many persons would undoubtedly have been injured. As it was, there were not many persons in the streets, as it was just at dinner-hour. The engine is a total wreck. It was one of the "Grant" pattern, and is the third or fourth one that has blown up within the last three or four years.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Carriages—Wednesday Concerts—Donations, &c.

The carriage service at the Park is now under the entire control of the Commissioners, and it is to be hoped that the wrangling operations that for so long a time characterised the use of hacks whenever visitors desired to take a drive around this pride of the City are brought to an end. The carriages are new, commodious and handsome. They are calculated to accommodate twelve persons each. Carriages will leave the Merchants' Gate, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, making the circuit of the Park, at brief intervals, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. The fare for each passenger over the entire route, or for any distance, is fixed at twenty-five cents. Not more than twelve persons will be allowed in a carriage at any one time. When the word "full" is shown on the vehicle no passengers will be taken in. It may be well to say here that while a drive around the Park is very interesting, yet many of its attractive features can only be seen by taking the foot paths.

For the first time this season, weather permitting, the Wednesday instrumental concert will be given on the Green (north end) to-day, beginning at 5 P. M. These concerts are to be continued on every Wednesday during the Summer, when the weather is fine. The following is to-day's programme:

PART I.

1. Festival March.....Hamm
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
3. Quartete, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
4. Waltz, "Petiioners".....Strauss
5. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin"..Wagner.

PART II.

6. Overture, "Masaniello".....Auber
7. Waltz, "Frauhilingslieder".....Gung'l
8. Traumerei.....Schumann
9. Polka, "Papageno".....Stasny
10. Scene de Ballet, "Prophet."....Meyerbeer

The following donations have been made to the Park collection during the present month: 1 rattlesnake, 1 terrapin, 2 California quail, 1 yellow bird, 1 deer, 2 horned owls, 1 red fox, 1 sundial. Donors—L. H. Simpson, Jacob Deering, James Lambert, W. A. C., Mr. Turner, Colonel Walter J. Price, Edward Reiaunier, Henry Funke.

Thousands more would visit the Park on Sundays, if visitors were permitted to use the grass as common. This privilege is granted on Saturdays and holidays, but is denied on the only day in the week on which a majority of the working classes can avail themselves of the Park for relaxation. Let the poor, city-bound, every-day laborers enjoy the fresh air, with something easier and cooler to rest on than the hard, sun-baked seats of the Park.

THE CITY HALL PARK.

A Grand Plaza to be Laid Out Between the City Hall and the New Post Office.

It is contemplated to make a grand plaza in the City Hall Park, taking for that purpose the portion lying between the City Hall and the northern boundary of the property bought by the Federal Government for a post office site—a line crossing the Park from about opposite the northwest corner of Broadway and Park Place. The plan on which this plaza is to be laid out has not yet been agreed upon, but will probably consist in reducing the sidewalks both on Broadway and Park-row to a level with the present roadways at those points, and paving thence, inward, with concrete, thus practically widening the carriage ways on Broadway and Park-row about ten feet each. Mayor HALL desires that the trees in the space proposed to be occupied should be left standing, but such an idea seems to be opposed to the design of a plaza altogether. If we are to have a paved, open space, suitable for ought travel, and for public meetings, &c.—and such only would be a plaza—the trees should be cut down; but if, on the other hand, the semblance of a park is to be kept up, let them remain. The plans for laying out the plaza will be ready in a few days, and if they are approved Street Commissioner will begin operations for bringing the new improvement to a speedy completion.

M'CLELLAND-DOWLING CASE.

Conclusion of Mr. Graham's Argument—The Reply of the Relator Commenced.

The interest in this case is apparently increasing as the arguments progress. Long before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the large Court-room was filled, and all the space inside the railing was occupied, mainly by members of the profession and intimate friends of the respective parties. We noticed within the bar quite a number of prominent lawyers, well known in this City in both civil and criminal practice. It is quite evident, judging from the outside feeling and discussion which have been shown, that most of the well-informed members of the legal fraternity consider that there are two sides to the questions involved in this motion of McCLELLAND's for a *mandamus* to compel Justice DOWLING to permit him to practice in the Court of Special Sessions. Some of the lawyers cannot well disguise the fact that they are more or less personally interested in the result.

Mr. GRAHAM, in resuming his remarks at the point where he left off at the adjournment of the Court, on Monday, said that no testimonials had been offered by the relator in support of his general character as a lawyer. He then went on to cite some further authorities tending to show that the Court of Special Sessions is a Court of Record. Again, Justice DOWLING did know Mr. McCLELLAND personally, but only as one of a class who had been in the habit of preying upon the poor people charged with crime and arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions. Something was due to the Bar of New-York. If circumstances seemed to cluster around one of its members, tending to produce the impression that he has been guilty of irregularities unworthy of the profession, it was eminently proper that every opportunity should be given to the party charged to purge himself. Counsel therefore offered now, as he had previously offered, to consent that Mr. McCLELLAND file affidavits as to his present good character; also any affidavits he may be able to obtain in regard to the facts set forth in Mr. JOHNSON's affidavit. Counsel read the Judiciary act, and contended that, for cause, an attorney and counselor may be removed as well by the Special Term as by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Judge CARDOZO—There can be no doubt about that, Mr. GRAHAM.

Mr. GRAHAM—Every lawyer in the City who practiced prior to 1846, will remember that each Court of Record licensed its own attorneys and counselors. For instance, an applicant to practice in the Supreme Court must be licensed there. If he wished to practice in the Superior Court, or in the Common Pleas, he must apply to one of those Courts. Having shown that the Court of Special Sessions is a Court of Record, he said the question before this Court is whether the Presiding Judge of any Court of Record may not suspend a member of the profession who has proved himself an unworthy member, until such time as the Supreme Court can hear and decide upon the charges made against him. If attorneys are officers of the Supreme Court, and can only be removed by it, has not each and every Court of Record a power of suspension for itself? He did not claim that the Special Sessions, although a Court of Record, could suspend a practitioner, except as to that Court. But the Superior Court could do it, and so could the Common Pleas, as to any member of the profession who, being unworthy, attempted to practice before one or the other. The full, final and complete disbarring of an attorney rested, however, with the Supreme Court of the State. Another point was that McCLELLAND should have noticed a motion for an alternative *mandamus*, unless he presented himself upon an order to show cause. Also that the Court of Special Sessions is not correctly designated in the moving papers. There is, he said, no such Court known in law. The statutory title of the Court is "The Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York." The next point was that there being no formal order filed or recorded, which is the way of evidencing the action of the Court, what has been said from the Bench by Justice DOWLING is to be regarded as mere expressions of opinion. Assume them to be threats, and that is not enough on which to found this application. The Court in this form cannot act upon imaginary, but only upon real cases. Its province is to act upon what is, and not upon what may be. Mr. McCLELLAND may never have another retainer in the Court of Special Sessions. Besides, his application, instead of being for a *mandamus*, should have been for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Justice from entering the order on the record. Inasmuch as no order has been put upon record, prohibition is the only remedy. If this case were to succeed, there would be no end to writs of *mandamus* in this City.

In conclusion Mr. GRAHAM said: The relator does not set forth in his moving papers that he desires or means to practice in the Court of Special Sessions; that he has or can command a business there. The chances are that his application, if granted, can do him no good. He has advertised the fact, in the most effectual and public manner, that he is in the worst odor there. At the most he could have but a physical audience there. He knows that he is regarded with aversion—viewed with distrust. He ought not to want to assume duties there, should he find those willing to leave with him the advocacy of their cause, and the protection of their interests in that tribunal. He wants that moral weight which is the happiest accompaniment and most necessary sanction of logic, without which the most finished exhibitions of intellect or genius fall still-born before the Bench they would otherwise persuade, resolved into mere words full of sound, signifying nothing. Being such an engine for weal or woe, for good or evil, as the Court in question necessarily is,—proceeding without a jury,—of untimely reserving the most delicate questions of law and fact in the bosoms of their judges, without restraint upon them but their respect for their oaths and their deference to their consciences,—standing intermediate the originating Courts, and those which decide the higher grades of criminal offences,—intended to check vice in its bud, and to arrest the course of the violator of the law in his first efforts, ere he rushes into those transgressions which may entail upon him the severest form of condemnation,—the relation of a lawyer to the sanctuary of Justice—to that altar, in the ceremonies performed at which he acts an important and responsible part—may be compared to the still more sacred relation which connects the priesthood with the temple of religion. That he may not treat his holy work with impious hands, the highest order of honesty and integrity should always be looked for and required from him. Possessed of such qualifications, he is an ornament to society. The necessity for his existence will never be questioned, and none will deny that he is an indispensable element in the application of the principles of the perfect and noble science he professes. Without such attributes, he becomes a pest, a public nuisance, and it is easier for the mind to conceive than for the tongue to express the utter detestableness of his character.

Mr. McCLELLAND commenced his reply, which is to be the closing argument in the case, but had not proceeded far before the hour of adjournment arrived, and the further hearing was ordered for 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

The Fight for the Fenian Gold—It is Turned Over to the Receiver.

Another movement in the struggle to divest BELMONT & Co. of the control of the monies deposited with them to the credit of the Fenian cause, and which have since been in their possession, was yesterday enacted before Judge McCUNN, at Special Term of the Superior Court. The proceeding was had in pursuance of an order directed to one of the defendants, commanding him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for having refused to pay over to the receiver appointed by the Court the monies so held by the defendants. It appears that some time since a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court of this City by JOHN LAWLESS of the City of Dublin, Ireland, one of the parties defendant in this suit, to recover from the other two defendants, BELMONT & LUCKE, the sum now in litigation. Subsequent thereto the present suit was commenced in the Superior Court of this City by O'MAHONY, the plaintiff, and in which LAWLESS, the plaintiff in the former suit, was joined as defendant.

It would seem that the object (among others) of the latter suit was to keep the money on this side the Atlantic. The suit in the Supreme Court, as it is now understood, was in a friendly way permitted to go to judgment in favor of the plaintiff, solely for the purpose of allowing the counsel for LAWLESS to obtain their fees; but subsequently a stay of proceedings was issued from the Superior Court, which stay was violated by the defendants, who pending an order preceding this, paid the money into the Supreme Court. THOMAS J. BARR was appointed receiver in the action in the Superior Court, and having filed bonds in the sum of $50,000 demanded the money to be transferred to him which was refused, and on that refusal the present proceedings were had.

Immediately after Judge McCUNN had taken his seat on the Bench, Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, counsel for the receiver, arose and stated to the Court the substance of the motion. Mr. WM. W. McFARLAND, representing the defendant, (Mr. LUCKE,) included in them was also a substitution of attorney on behalf of plaintiff, and was answered by Mr. PAGE that there had not been such substitution. Mr. McFARLAND then asked if Mr. HENDERSON, representing the receiver, had not acted in procuring his appointment, and was deemed impertinent to the issue, and ruled out.

Mr. McFARLAND then asked for the indulgence of the Court until to-morrow morning, in order to enable him to prepare affidavits to resist the motion and purge Mr. LUCKE of contempt.

Judge McCUNN inquired if Mr. LUCKE was in Court, and was informed by counsel that gentleman's counsel that it was not deemed necessary that he come into Court, as an adjournment was fully counted on, Judge McCUNN stated in reply that he would hear no explanation in the matter until Mr. LUCKE was present in Court. A messenger was forthwith dispatched for Mr. LUCKE, who, after some time, appeared in Court.

Mr. McFARLAND then stated that he had entered into a stipulation with Mr. TALLMADGE, who represented the plaintiff, that the matter should stand adjourned for the purpose of allowing the defendant an opportunity to prepare affidavits.

Mr. PAGE, attorney of record for plaintiff, stated in reply that he did not recognize any stipulation entered into by Mr. TALLMADGE in the matter, and Judge McCUNN also stated that he understood Mr. TALLMADGE to be out of the case, and moreover, that he could recognise only Mr. PAGE in the case. Mr. McFARLAND then entered into a statement of the case, both as developed in the Supreme Court and in this, which was substantially that already given. He thought the proper mode of procedure would have been to move to open the judgment entered in the Supreme Court instead of commencing this separate action.

Judge McCUNN—I understood that to be a friendly suit, and that judgment was permitted to be entered in order to allow the counsel of the plaintiff to obtain their fees.

Mr. McFARLAND—I was glad also that that judgment was obtained, inasmuch as I regarded it as relieving my clients of that which had been to them only a source of trouble and annoyance.

At this point Mr. LUCKE rose to the counsel to make a statement as to his interview with the defendant Mr. LUCKE. He called on Mr. LUCKE, he said, who, under the advice of his senior counsel, was about drawing a check for the amount when Mr. TALLMADGE entered and proposed to Mr. BARR to divide the money so obtained between certain parties, otherwise the plaintiff would discontinue the suit.

This proposition being refused, Mr. LUCKE was advised not to pay the money and refused so to pay.

Mr. McFARLAND then asked for time to send for two affidavits which he had left at his office.

Mr. HENDERSON—If the gentleman will state the substance of his affidavits we may admit them.

Judge McCUNN asked what in effect the affidavits set forth.

Mr. McFARLAND said he could not give the details.

Judge McCUNN remarked that it was easy to state what the affidavits contained, because if counsel wanted time for any other purpose he would certainly not grant it.

Mr. McFARLAND was sorry that his motion was misconstrued.

Judge McCUNN—Counsel must have put the misconstruction upon it himself.

Mr. McFARLAND said he had no object in view but that of sending for the affidavits. He stood for the first time in an active professional career, under the imputation of having said something he did not mean, with a view to deceive the Court.

Judge McCUNN—Mr. McFARLAND, you certainly promised at your interview with me in the other Court-room, that you would consent to Mr. BARR's appointment in the other suit as well as this. Did you or did you not?

Mr. McFARLAND—Beyond the slightest doubt I did, Sir.

Judge McCUNN—Why was not that course pursued then? I want to know the reason, and will listen to no other. The disputes and bickerings of counsel I will not listen to. Mr. LUCKE is under contempt of this Court. If he is not here to pay over these funds, that don't belong to him, and admitted by himself not to belong to him, I will listen to no other excuse. Is there an order of attachment drawn in this case?

Mr. McFARLAND—I desire to introduce affidavits. I only want time to send to my office for them to show that Mr. LUCKE cannot be required to pay this money, and to show that he is not in contempt. On these questions I must insist, standing as I do, representing my client under the threat of an attachment, apparently for the purpose of benefiting the receiver and nobody else. Therefore I must ask your Honor to determine the matter.

Judge McCUNN—I think you should have brought these affidavits with you.

Mr. PAGE—When we came into Court this morning, it was directly and distinctly understood between the counsel on both sides that there was nothing to be done here but to pay the money over to the receiver, and now the bickerings and arguments which have taken place, the statements of counsel on the one side and on the other, and even the statements between the counsel and the Judge are, I contend, entirely impertinent to this case.

Judge McCUNN—The Court will see that no bickerings take place infringing on its proper dignity.

Mr. McFARLAND, (excitedly)—Amicable arrangement is one thing. I am always ready to concede to anything having a due regard to the interests of my client, but when wrong is threatened nothing short of God Almighty can move me an inch.

Judge McCUNN—I think perhaps I'll move you this time without the assistance of God Almighty.

Mr. PAGE—We are here upon our legal rights, and we are taking them. I am ready and willing to carry out the understanding entered into.

Mr. McFARLAND—Do I understand the Judge will allow you?

Mr. PAGE—He will allow it.

Judge McCUNN—What is that?

Mr. PAGE—Whether your Honor will allow the understanding to be carried out.

Judge McCUNN—Oh, yes.

After some time spent in preparing the order, it was submitted and signed by the Court as follows:

At a Special Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York held at the County Court-house in said City on the 20th day of July, 1869. Present—Hon. JOHN H. McCUNN, Justice.

John O'Mahoney *vs.* August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke.—On reading and filing the affidavit of Thomas J. Barr, the receiver in this action, showing due personal service on the defendant, Ernest B. Lucke, of the order made at Special Term of this Court on the 16th day of July, 1869, requiring the said Ernest B. Lucke and August Belmont to pay over and deliver certain personal property therein specified to such receiver, and also showing a demand and refusal by the defendants, and that they neglect and refused to deliver the same, or any part thereof, and on motion of James Henderson, Esq., counsel for the receiver, to punish said defendants for disobedience to said order. Now, after hearing W. W. McFarland, Esq., of counsel for the defendants, and Roger J. Page, Esq., for the plaintiff, it is hereby ordered that upon said defendants forthwith complying with the order made by this Court, on the 16th day of July, 1869, appointing a receiver herein by paying to said receiver the sum of $16,738 70 in gold coin of the United States, that the said defendants be purged of and from all contempt herein. And that in default thereof, on the part of the defendants, said Ernest B. Lucke stand committed to the common jail of the County of New-York until the said sum be paid to said receiver, and that a warrant issue to carry this order into effect.

(Entered.) JOHN H. McCUNN.

Mr. McFARLAND—The order is the order of the Court, to which we are bound to conform, but I don't want it to be understood that we are voluntarily conceding any rights.

Judge McCUNN—Not at all. The litigation can go on of course.

Mr. McFARLAND—It stands like any other order.

This portion of the business having been concluded, Mr. LUCKE drew his check for the amount in favor of the receiver, and handed it to that gentleman, who accompanied him to his office for the purpose of receiving payment.

It has been intimated in the course of this litigation that there might now be some hope for the Fenian bondholders, but it will hardly be advisable for them at present to come a great distance for the purpose of enforcing their claims.

The following-named counsel represented the different parties:

JAMES HENDERSON and R. S. GUERNSEY for the Receiver; ROGER J. PAGE for JOHN MAHONEY, the plaintiff, and WILLIAM W. McFARLAND for defendant.

POLICE CHANGES.

Resolutions Regulating the Police Surgeons—Further Transfers of Sergeants and Patrolmen—Appointments of Detectives.

The Board of Police held another important meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners being present and Judge BOSWORTH presiding.

The first business transacted was to more definitely prescribe the duties of the Police Surgeons, and as a first step to this end the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Surgeons shall keep a record of all cases attended by them at Station-houses and on calls from Station-houses, with the date, the name of the person treated, and a brief statement of each case, and shall make written report of such cases to the Chief Clerk on the last day of each month.

The Surgeons were further regulated by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rule No. 90 be amended so as to read as follows:

RULE NO. 90. He shall not pass upon the physical qualifications of any candidate for appointment as patrolman who shall have been under his medical charge or shall have applied to him for medical examination or advice within one year next prior to the time such candidate presents himself for examination. He shall not attempt or take any compensations for any medicine, medical or surgical attendance upon any member of the force. It shall be the duty of each Surgeon who shall become cognizant or credibly informed of any violation of this rule forthwith to report the facts of the case, with the name of the offending party, and of the witnesses, in writing to the Superintendent, who shall thereupon make charges upon such report against the offending party.

The subject of transfers was then taken up and the following transfers were ordered:

Sergeant John Gunner, from Twenty-ninth Precinct to Twenth-seventh Precinct.

Sergeant William G. Phillips, from Twenty-seventh Precinct to Eleventh Precinct.

Sergeant William E. Brown, from Eleventh Precinct to Eighteenth Precinct.

Sergeant John McElwain, from Eighteenth Precinct to Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Sergeant Samuel W. Christie, from Eighth Precinct to Fourteenth Precinct.

Sergeant Phillip M. Griffiths, from Seventeenth Precinct to Fourteenth Precinct.

Sergeant George W. Holman, from Twentieth Precinct to Fifteenth Precinct.

Sergeant E. N. Peck, from Twenty-seventh Precinct to Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Sergeant Myron Allen, from Twenty-ninth Precinct to Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Sergeant George E. Townes, from Fourth Precinct to Twenty-first Precinct.

Sergeant James Lynch, from Twenty-first Precinct to Fourth Precinct.

Sergeant — Polhamus, from Fourteenth Precinct to Seventeenth Precinct.

Sergeant William E. McClary, from Fourteenth Precinct to Eighth Precinct.

Sergeant Carpenter, from Forty-fourth Precinct to Forty-third Precinct.

Sergeant Toomey, from Fiftieth Precinct to Forty-fourth Precinct.

Sergeant Meeks, from Forty-third Precinct to Fiftieth Precinct.

Sergeant Wm. W. Dilks, from Twelfth Precinct to Thirteenth Precinct.

Sergeant Wemyss, from Tenth Precinct to Twelfth Precinct.

Sergeant Sandy Higgins, from Thirteenth Precinct to Tenth Precinct.

The following transfers of patrolmen were also ordered:

M. Shelley, from Fourth Precinct to Twenty-eighth Precinct.

C. Mulligan, from Fourteenth Precinct to Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Simon Gavacan, from Fourteenth Precinct to Twenty-first Precinct.

James Murphy, from Fifteenth Precinct to Twentieth Precinct.

Philip Reilly, from Twentieth Precinct to Fifteenth Precinct.

Patrick Kennealey, from Twenty-seventh Precinct to Twenty-eighth Precinct.

James B. Day, from Forty-fourth Precinct to Twenty-ninth Precinct.

John Crowley, from Twenty-ninth Precinct to Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Thomas Colgan, from Twenty-first Precinct to Fourth Precinct.

P. Lynch, from Twenty-eighth Precinct to Eleventh Precinct.

Nearly all of these patrolmen are officers who have been on special duty in the precincts from which they have been transferred, and in every such case they have been sent to the precincts to which their former Captains were transferred before them.

APPOINTMENT OF DETECTIVES.

The Detective Squad at the Central Police Office, of which JAMES J. KELSO is the present chief, has been short of the number allowed it by the rules for some time past, and the Board yesterday partially made up the deficiency by the following appointments to its ranks: JOHN G. TULLY, from the Fifteenth Precinct; JAMES LYMINGTON and PATRICK KEIRNS, from the Fourteenth Precinct; JAMES M. TILLY, from the Third Precinct; HENRY AVERY, from the Twentieth Precinct. All of these officers have had long experience as detectives in their several precincts, and are esteemed as among the most capable men in the force for the performance of the peculiar duties required of them.

UNNATURAL DEATHS.

Inquests Held by the Coroners Yesterday.

An inquest was concluded yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, in the case of Miss MARGARET CARLISLE, who died from injuries received by being kicked by a horse on board a Weehawken ferry-boat. Judge S. D. PHELPS, the owner of the animal, testified that the horse was of a gentle disposition, having never been known to kick any one before. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of MATHEW WAFER, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, who was fatally injured a few days ago by being jammed between two cars he was engaged in coupling at Bronxville Station, Westchester County. Death occurred on Monday.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER at Bellevue Hospital over the body of LOUIS ROTHSCHILDS, a German butcher, who died on Monday from the effects of a fractured spine, sustained on the 16th ult. by a fall from his wagon while driving under a shed in Forty-eighth-street, near the East River.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue over the remains of PATRICK DORAN, who died from the effects of burns sustained on the 27th ult. by the explosion of a kerosene or fluid lamp, at No. 187 Franklin-street.

PATRICK MURRAY, a bottle washer and waiter in the saloon No. 290 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday in convulsions. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 48, and of intemperate habits. The remains were removed to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER.

Coroner FLYNN was summoned to hold an inquest yesterday over the remains of Mrs. ROONEY, aged 35, who lived alone at No. 260 First-avenue, and who had been discovered dead in her room. Death is believed to have resulted from natural causes.

Internal Revenue in Brooklyn.

The following are the receipts of the various railroad companies, ferry companies, places of amusement, and the number of feet of gas consumed by the gas companies for the month ending June 15:

FERRY COMPANIES.

Greenpoint Ferry Company	$12,842 50
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	801 60
Houston-street Ferry Company	11,222 00
Union Ferry Company	81,000 00

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin R. R. Co..	$1,948 90
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island R. R. Co..	3,206 00
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.....	15,760 00
Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen-street R. R. Co..	1,599 00
Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Co.....	15,681 00
Bushwick-avenue R. R. Co.....	7,184 00
Grand-street Ferry and Middle Village R. R. Co.....	3,220 00
Grand-street and Newtown R. R. Co.....	7,801 00
Southside R. R. Co.....	15,000 00
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.....	112,281 00

GAS COMPANIES.

	Feet of Gas consumed.
Williamsburg Gaslight Company	5,205,250
Flatbush Gas Company	302,121
Union Gaslight Company	14,000
Brooklyn Gas Company	25,741,500

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Hooley's Minstrels	3,080

RIVER PIRATES.

Sharp Chase After Them by the Harbor Police.

Capture of Three Desperate Gangs—Their Arraignment Before the Magistrate.

At 11:30 o'clock on Monday night, as Sergeant O'BRIEN and Officer DOYLE were on a patrol in a small boat near Bedloe's Island, they discovered a junkboat in which two men were endeavoring to escape from them. The Police soon overtook the fugitive craft, and found her to be in possession of TIMOTHY MAHONEY and DANIEL BURNS, who had in their boat some fifteen sacks of barley, or about 2,000 pounds. As the junkboat men could give no proper account of themselves, they were arrested and locked up on board the Police steamer *Metropolitan*.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officers MEAD and O'BRIEN found themselves in a rowboat near the Buttermilk Channel, and soon after stopped another junkboat containing two men named JAMES BURNS and JAMES WHITE, who had in their possession seven bales of wool, evidently stolen from some of the North River piers. The prisoners and their ill-gotten booty were subsequently placed under lock and key on the steamer.

The river thieves seemed to be, however, very unlucky, as at 5:30 o'clock Sergeant O'BRIEN and Officer DOYLE came across a small rowboat propelled by JAMES FOLEY and THOS. CLEMENTS, as it was darting past one of the lower piers. A sharp chase ensued, and resulted in the arrest of both the boatmen, in whose possession was found three bags of sugar.

Yesterday morning all six of the accused were arraigned before Justice KELLY at the Tombs Police Court, who granted a temporary commitment for twenty-four hours in order that the Harbor Police might make an effort to find the owners of the property found in their possession.

REVENUE-STAMP COUNTERFEITERS.

The Operations of the Dealer—His Examination and Commitment.

The five men who were recently arrested by Colonel WHITELEY, on a charge of counterfeiting and circulating internal revenue stamps, came before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for examination. With but one exception they all waived an examination and were recommitted to Ludlow-street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, none of them being able to furnish the requisite amount of bail. PAUL BERNON, the engraver, was held in the sum of $10,000. His accomplices were held in the sum of $5,000 each.

An examination was given to NICHOLAS P. LARSEN, the reputed dealer of the gang. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorneys JACKSON and PHELPS.

The first witness, *H. O. Whiteley*, Chief of the Secret Service Department, testified that he received information concerning LARSEN on Friday last, and that he went to the Summit House, corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, where he met the defendant, who was joined in a short time by a man named Oberworth; on the evening of the same day witness waited around the residence of the defendant in Seventeenth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and he then saw Oberworth and defendant together a second time; the latter subsequently walked in the direction of Broadway, but was arrested before he had gone far; witness told Whiteley to take him down, asking him on the way to tell the truth about the stamps; he denied all knowledge of the matter, and as he manifested no intention of divulging anything at that time, he was allowed to go as a "blind;" he was rearrested on Sunday, the 18th inst., when he made a partial disclosure about the stamps; he said that he was selling them for fifteen cents on the dollar, and that when he was first taken he had a package of the stamps done up in the shape of a bottle, which he had secreted in an umbrella; he said that he left the umbrella in the car on his way down town with his custodian; he proposed to advertise for the package, and gave an advertisement to Colonel Whiteley, while he was at Police Headquarters; during his temporary detention at St. Charles Hotel he informed the officer that it was his first deal, and that he was poor and was very sorry for the offence.

J. L. Oberworth testified that he met the defendant in Chambers-street on the 15th inst., when he asked him to get him some counterfeit stamps; the defendant promised to furnish him with $6,700 of stamps, for which he was to pay fifteen cents on the dollar; the stamps were intended for cigars and tobacco.

At the conclusion of the examination, the prisoner was sent to prison to join his comrades.

Out-Door Casualties.

Yesterday afternoon the balcony of No. 413 West Thirty-sixth-street fell down, carrying with it MARGARET and AGNES KELLY and ELLEN McGIVEN, who were on it at the time. The latter was severely injured internally, but the two former escaped with slight bruises.

CORNELIA BURNS was knocked down yesterday at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, by hack No. 536, and severely bruised about the head. She was taken home.

JOHN GORMAN, a resident of Jersey City, fell off his truck yesterday at the

that they were not ably and faithfully performed. The directors of the Company, pending its reorganization, rendered valuable assistance. Many of them resided upon the line of the road, and were enabled to exert a salutary influence, not only among the creditors of the Company, but in securing the legislation required. But it is, perhaps, invidious to particularize when all worked faithfully and well. Not a dollar was ever paid to secure the legislation required for the formation of the new Company; not a dollar to buy off importunate or unreasonable creditors. The Committee never had a secret which they turned to account at the expense of the stock and bondholders. Their plans were prepared and published in the outset, and scrupulously adhered to.

Soon after the new Company commenced operations it was seen the enterprise had passed its darkest days. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, the net earnings of the road equaled nearly $2,000,000, all of which were applied to construction. The Committee was enabled to add largely to its available means by the sale of property purchased with the road, but not needed in its future operations, and which, in fact, they were not, by the terms of the trust, to account for to the new Company. The sums realized from these sources and paid over to the Company equaled about $600,000, of which some $400,000 was saved by a compromise which the Committee were enabled to make with European holders of bonds secured by real estate. All the advantages gained by such settlements were given to the new Company.

In 1863 the net earnings equaled nearly $3,000,000. These sums enabled the Company to place its road in first-rate condition, and on the 1st day of April, 1864, it commenced the payment of dividends at the rate of 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, free of Government tax, in quarterly payments of 2½ ₱ cent. each. These were continued regularly to the 1st day of July, 1869, when the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, at an annual rental of 12 ₱ cent. on its share capital.

In this lease the Pennsylvania Company assumes every obligation or charge for which the Fort Wayne Company are, or may be, liable. It pays the sum of $19,000 annually for the maintenance of the organization of the former. It keeps up the annual contributions to the sinking fund. These contributions will, in twenty-six years, wholly pay off the bonded debt of the Fort Wayne Company, leaving the stockholders the sole owners of the road; and in conclusion, it agrees to pay an annual rental of $1,380,000, a sum which equals 12 per cent. annually upon the stock, *free of Government tax*, or of any other charge. The terms of the lease also allow the Fort Wayne Company to increase its share capital *seventy-one and three-sevenths per cent.*, and to issue certificates for the whole capital, upon which, for the entire period of the lease, *seven per cent. a year in quarterly payments of one and three-quarters per cent.*, free of Government tax, is to be paid. All these payments, as well as the accruing interest, is to be made directly to the agency of the Fort Wayne Company, in New-York. When we consider that the net earnings of the road largely exceed the rental paid, and that this rental is guaranteed by the most powerful and successful railroad corporation on this continent, and that the lease will inure even more to its advantage than to that of the lessors, in placing a common line under a common head and management, certainly it is not within the power of man to make a better security, or one in in which trust funds can be more securely placed.

We have thus put on record a detailed statement of the resuscitation and success of a great enterprise, as an example of what has been and may be accomplished by upright, able and public-spirited men. In no country do railways bear a relation to the internal economy of a people so intimate as in ours. No investments, consequently, can be so productive as those made in good and well-managed lines. There is no doubt that the gross earnings of the railroads of the Northern States equal fully 30 per cent. annually of their actual cost. One-third of this at least should be net, and we take pleasure in placing an illustration before our readers, where the best possible net result has not only been secured, but secured as it should be, to those that are and have been the owners of the property.

The sales of Gold this forenoon dropped from 135⅝ to 135⅛ ₱ cent., subsequently recovering to 135⅜@135⅜ ₱ cent. The weakness of the market was not influenced by the Exchange on London, which kept firm at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. for 60-day bills, nor by the state of the Export demand, which for the Hamburg steamer to-day and the *Scotia*, sailing to-morrow, embraces $600,000 or $800,000 of American Gold Coin, besides the usual clearing out of the Gold and Silver bars and Foreign Coin in the market, accumulated from last week. The Hamburg steamer cleared $250,000 in Coin and $329,000 other Specie. The difficulty of making a successful movement in the Gold Room, at present, such as some of our good neighbors very confidently insist upon, is twofold; first, there is more Gold here than is wanted for mercantile purposes, and more in the Treasury than the Secretary will be disposed to add to by his New-York Customs, without turning a good part of the latter into United States 5-20s.

The Treasury Office received to-day, in Gold, for Customs, $385,000, and paid out for Gold Interest $402,000. The Currency balance has changed but slightly. The general balances this Afternoon stand $95,559,101, as against $95,139,404 last night.

Money was in dull employment to-day on Stocks, owing to the inactive speculation in the Railways and the comparatively moderate surplus of the public funds with the great dealers upon Money is usually borrowed. Of the present surplus, the Government will take off the market $3,000,000 United States 5-20s at noon to-morrow. Loans on Gold were made at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange there was a business of about $800,000 in United States 5-20s and other descriptions of the Public Funds, with no marked variations from yesterday's sales, although we notice a difference of views among the large operators sufficient to induce a pretty heavy business in the 5-20s of 1865-67. The Southern State Bonds were in fair movement, and the prices generally steady. There was also some inquiry for the Railway Mortgages, both at the Board and at private sale. In the Railway Stocks the signs continued through the forenoon of Summer dullness, but there was a little more life in the market in the afternoon, and prices partially improved. The Vanderbilt Stocks were less active than for several days past.

After the late Board the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the Street in front of the Exchange. Gold left off 135⅜@½; Bills on London firm; the Public Funds steady; the Railways steady; Pacific Mail shares active, and the speculation variable between 82½@85¼@84@84⅞ ₱ cent.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅜	123¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅛	120½
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56	55¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57	56½
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	45½	45
New-York Central	210⅛	210⅜
Reading Railway	99¾	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅜	114⅝

Northwest Common	78⅜	79¼
Northwest Preferred	93⅝	94½
Michigan Southern	104⅝	105¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	153½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107	108½
Pacific Mail Company	81⅝	84⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛	87¾
St. Paul Common	76⅛	76½
Toledo and Wabash	73¼	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	32
Hudson River	182⅛	182¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	120⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 reg	110
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	North Car. 6s, n. bds	44⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	South Car. 6s, n. bds	65½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss	90
Indiana 5 ₱ c. W. L'n	98	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	65½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	97	California 7s	128
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	95	Connecticut 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅛	Alabama 8s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Virginia 6s, ex coup	56⅛	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	108⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	100
Georgia 6s	88	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	98
North Carolina 6s	55⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	136½
Manhattan	140	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	135	Shoe and Leather	136
America	141	Corn Exchange	133
Phenix	106	Continental	97
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	115
Merchants' Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'	131
Seventh Ward	112	Park	158
Commerce	123	Central National	111
Ocean	95	First National	220
American Exchange	114⅛	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	111
Irving	107	Tenth National	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi., R. I. & Pac	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88⅛	Cleve.& Tol. Skg. F.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	80	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Buf.N.Y.&E.,1stM,'77	85	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	95
H. R.7s,1st M.,1869-70	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st M.	101⅛
H.R.7s,2d M.,S.F.'85	101⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	94
Harlem 1st M	101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	87
Mich.C.new,1M.8s,'82	130	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. So.7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	83	Dub. & Sioux C.1st M.	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil.&St.Paul 1stM.8s	104⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	94	Mil.& St.P.1st M 7 3-10	94
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants	107	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Mil., 1st M.	87⅛
Del. L. & W 2d M.	94	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	84
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82	Col., Chic., & I. 2d M.	79¼
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84½
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	92
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96	Western Union Bds.	87
Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	97⅛	St. L., Jack. & Chi.1st	93

The following from the Money column of the *Journal of Commerce* justly commends a work of great value to every intelligent merchant and banker. We understand that the present edition from the press of Messrs. SCRIBNER brings down the statistics, &c., to the year 1869:

"We have received from Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., No. 654 Broadway, a copy of the revised edition of MCCULLOCH'S *Commercial Dictionary*, one of the most valuable books of its kind issued in any language. This has been a standard work for many years, but its value is constantly increased, and the public interest in it renewed, from time to time, by fresh editions bringing its statistical comparisons and details down to the latest dates. It is wonderful in its typographical accuracy, and is issued in a single volume of 1,600 pages; price $25 in cloth, and $32 in half Russia. It ought to be in every merchant's library and every counting-house in the country."

The week's exports of domestic produce make the very liberal aggregate of $4,668,910, currency value.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 4 ₱ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.
The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	11	Oil Cake, pkgs	23
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,795
Cotton, bales	543	Pork, bbls	74
Eggs, bbls	961	Beef, pkgs	25
Flour, bbls	5,276	Cut Meats, pkgs	168
Cornmeal, bbls	50	Lard, pkgs	56
Wheat, bushels	54,624	Butter, pkgs	1,995
Corn, bushels	13,866	Cheese, boxes	8,691
Rye, bushels	6,225	Tallow, pkgs	32
Malt, bushels	440	Dried Fruit, pkgs	2
Oats, bushels	11,305	Copper, bbls	26
Beans, bushels	124	Whisky, bbls	388
Hemp, bales	33	Wool, bales	1,438
Hops, bales	258	Tobacco, hhds	313
Leather, sides	9,122	Tobacco, pkgs	31
Crude Turp., bbls	374	Rice, pkgs	151
Spirits Turp., bbls	494	Starch, bxs	2,050
Resin, bbls	2,598	Peanuts, bags	188
Oil, Lard, bbls	51		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Frank W.*, for Gibraltar—300 bbls. Resin, 18 tons Logwood, 21,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 143 cases Tobacco, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 538 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, 150 Oars, 20 boxes Extract Lima Wood, 700 cases Spirits Turpentine, 14 boxes Lamps, 20 bales Sarsaparilla, 5 cases Essence Oils, 15 bbls. Whisky, 35 cases Oysters.

By the steamer *Allemannia*, for Hamburg—954 cases Sewing Machines, 10 bales Cotton, 30 bales Sarsaparilla, 105 cases Tobacco, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 25 hhds. Bark, 2,100 boxes Extract Logwood, 11 boxes Machinery, 1,739 bbls. Resin, 4 casks Teasles, 135 logs Black Walnut, 50 bbls. Beef, 168 bbls. Hams, 106 bags Coffee, 18 baskets Annatto, 6 bales Skins, 235,040 lbs. Tallow.

By the bark *Diana*, for Gloucester—12,633 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Sabra Moses*, for Rouen—207,165¼ gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Herman*, for Ghent—2,159 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Alexander Marshall*, for Liverpool—90 hhds. Tobacco, 440 bbls. Resin, 328 boxes Clocks, 36,287 bushels Wheat, 1,282 bbls. Flour, 7,045 lbs. Tallow.

By the bark *Providenza*, for Waterford—23,067 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Eugenie*, for Hamburg—6,000 Staves, 193,754 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Jos. Clark*, for London—33,544 bushels Wheat, 3,884 bbls. Flour, 400,000 lbs. Oil Cake, 646 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Askur*, for Dantzig—1,925 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Therese*, for Liverpool—395 bbls. Resin, 2,257 bbls. Flour, 36,662 bushels Wheat, 79 hhds. Tobacco, 1,200 pieces Staves.

ASHES—There has been a fair inquiry for Pots at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls have not varied essentially.

BEESWAX—The demand for Yellow has been light, since our last, at from 45c.@47½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a very moderate scale for the season, but prices of desirable styles of work have been quite firm, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in active demand, including Common Hard at $6@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $43@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very sparingly dealt in, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 40c.@43c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request and firm, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and nominal. The high prices claimed for Anthracite check transactions, as buyers generally appear to have no faith in the maintenance of prevailing figures, which are exceptional and against a free consumption. The range of yard prices is from $7 to $9 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—A very firm but quiet market has been noted for all kinds to-day. There were 300 bags Laguayra disposed of at 17c.@17¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the week's sales of Rio 27,656 bags, reducing the stock in first hands to 135,227 bags here, and 178,227 bags in the country. They quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8¾c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9¼c.@10c.; good cargoes, 10¼c.@11¼c.; prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days' credit. There have been no receipts of Rio reported here this week. We quote: Java at 21c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@19c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 15c.@18½c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	13,000
Mobile	3,000
Baltimore	24,000
Boston	2,800
New-York	135,227
Grand total	178,227

COTTON—There has been no business of moment transacted to-day, and no lines could have been placed within ⅛c. to ¼c. a pound of the annexed nominal figures, or better than 34c. for Middling Uplands and 32½c.@33c. for Low Middling Uplands ₱ lb. There were only 177 bales sold, including 87 bales to spinners, and 90 bales to shippers. Also 100 bales Low Middlings, for November, and 200 bales do., for December delivery, on private terms.

Nominal Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	28	28¼	29¼	28¾
Good Ordinary	30¼	30½	30¾	31
Low Middlings	33¼	33½	33¾	34
Middlings	34¼	34½	34¾	35

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,372
Receipts last week	2,872
Receipts preceding week	3,914
Receipts since Jan. 1	340,583
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	665,699
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	10
Exports since Jan. 1	171,842
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	355,066
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	19,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	48,000
Estimated stock same time last year	84,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet, but steady, for Live Geese at from 87½c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been quite dull, though prices have not varied much.

FISH—A moderate call has been noted for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$29; No. 2 do., $17@$23 50; No. 3 do., $10@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring, 35c.@45c. for Scale, and 23c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, partly for export, at, in some instances, a shade firmer prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 85, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 60; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. Extra State, for export, at $6 45@$6 60, chiefly at $6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 25@$5 85
Extra State	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 00@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 85@12 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls. at $6 60@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in less demand at $6 50@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 540 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 50@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Cornmeal is in fair request at $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.

FRUIT—A better inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, particularly for Raisins, at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $2 85@$2 90 ₱ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10c.; Almonds, 13c.@26½c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@10¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly on speculative account, though to a moderate extent for shipment, and prices have been quoted about a cent a bushel higher. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention from shippers and millers at rather steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 55; White Western at $1 65@$1 85, the latter rate for very Choice New; Red and Amber Western at $1 48@$1 65, as extremes, chiefly at $1 55; No. 1 Spring, poor to good straight lots, at $1 52@$1 54; No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 51, mainly at $1 50; No. 3 Spring on private terms; White Genesee at $1 65; Amber State at $1 55, and White California at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better request, partly on speculative account, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 87,500 bushels at 75c.@92c. for damaged New Mixed Western; 93c.@98c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 97c. bid, for the best; 91c.@94c. for kiln-dried; 97c.@98c. for White; 99c.@$1 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet but steady; small sales of Western were reported at $1 27 ₱ bushel. Of Rye Malt, 2,500 bushels changed hands at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive and nominal. Oats have been in light supply and in more request at stronger prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels Western at 81c.@82c., from depot and afloat, closing at 82c. bid, afloat, and choice State at 84c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances were 3,539 bbls. Flour, and 72,919 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 3,884 bbls. Flour, and 33,544 bushels Wheat, for London; 12,633 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; and 23,067 bushels Wheat for Waterford. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday, covered 40 loads of Lumber, 17 of Wheat, 15 of Corn, 7 each of Coal and Staves, 5 of Salt, 4 of Oats, 3 of Stone, 3 of Flour, and 1 each of Oil, Ashes and Iron Ore. List of boats which passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 A. M. July 19:

Lumber—Jacob Stroup, Oswego; William Avery, Oswego; Carl L. Cole, Oswego; Charles Edgar, Lyons Falls; A. A. Dodge, Oswego; H. C. Leroy, Oswego; J. W. Patrick, Oswego; John K. Post, Oswego; W. J. Newman, Rome; Ellen E. Johnson, Oswego; A. Wooster, Oswego; Annie B. Cornmyer, Boonville; Iron Duke, Lyons Falls; Alexander Bowley, Buffalo; A. K. Clark, Buffalo; J. H. Woodine, Oswego; E. F. Armstrong, Buffalo; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; J. D. Craine, Lockport; H. C. Abbie, Oswego; George H. Pierce, Buffalo; H. T. Holmes, Little Falls; Charles Thayer, Buffalo; Winnie Bowley, Oswego; J. H. Drake, Oswego; Good Templar, Boonville; S. Clark, Lyons Falls; Florence, Buffalo; E. Bundy, Oswego; Carrie & Jennie, Buffalo; George H. Sanford, Oswego; Tiger, Rome; Stephen Collins, Buffalo; George A. M. Brown, Rome; C. H. Potter, Oswego; Siroc, Oswego; Calfax, Buffalo; Job, Oswego.

Salt—A. Y. Thompson, Syracuse; B. C. Clapton, Salina; Hattie White, Salina; Nona, Salina; John H. Dygart, Syracuse.

Oats—J. B. Arnold, Buffalo; Dan Richmond, Buffalo; Alonso Richmond, Buffalo; Silas H. Fish, Buffalo.

Wheat—Charles Edgar, Buffalo; Enterprise, Oswego; Rodney, Montezuma; S. T. Hayt, Buffalo; David C. Mink, Buffalo; Nellie Donaldson, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; William I. Preston, Buffalo; Lizzie, Oswego; Anson Foster, Buffalo; Smith Betts, Oswego; Theo. F. Stacy, Buffalo; Frank S. Makeman, Buffalo; George L. Crawford, Oswego; John Cody, Buffalo; John Hodge, Buffalo.

Staves—George W. Tift, Buffalo; J. H. Plaisted, Buffalo; L. Hamil, Buffalo; Van Buren & Noble, Buffalo; Mixer & Smith, Buffalo; John F. Hager, Jr., Buffalo; Frank Short, Buffalo.

Stone—J. Dray Williams, Buffalo; George P. Russ, Buffalo; A. J. Walker, Buffalo.

Corn—Maine, Buffalo; James Maloney, Buffalo; E. M. Greenman, Buffalo; Lizzie Knettles, Buffalo; J. C. King, Buffalo; G. L. Burrows, Buffalo; Senator Wade, Oswego; Pluribustah, Buffalo; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo; S. M. Collins, Buffalo; John Garrison, Buffalo; M. H. Weaver, Buffalo; O. A. Hess, Buffalo; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo; Manchester, Buffalo; Harvey Stewart, Buffalo.

Pig Iron—Tom Hyer, Buffalo.

Coal—Ella, Watkins; F. B., No. 10, Geneva; Charles Kellogg, Geneva; P. & E., No. 13, Geneva; W. T. Warner, Buffalo; Frank Theall, Watkins; H. H. Farnum, Watkins.

Ashes—Catharine Winter, Buffalo.

Lime—A. J. Walker, Buffalo.

Flour—John G. Cullen, Rochester; J. Campbell, Jr., Rochester; T. W. Furback, Buffalo.

Oil—J. K. Keyser, Buffalo."

The business in Breadstuffs in this market, during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & CO. notice thus: "Shippers are still in the market for the lower grades of Extra State Flour, and fair remunerative prices have been obtained. For future delivery there is some inquiry, and a few sales at $6 50@$6 75 for the last half of July and first half of August, but at the latter rate there are few buyers. The consumption of Western Family and choice Extras is extremely light, and although the stock is moderate, yet prices are irregular and market dull. California moves slowly at our quotations, with but little probability of increased supplies, as present prices here and there do not warrant shipments. The export clearances of Wheat for the fortnight to England have been heavy, amounting to 1,483,568 bushels, and 76,566 bushels to the Continent; this has given great activity to the trade, although much irregularity and variableness have been apparent, owing to the conflicting crop reports, heavy rains West, and changes in European advices and in the Gold market. For the last day or two the trade was dull, but prices were without much change. The new Southern crop has made its appearance in small lots and is selling for home use, but with a dull Flour market is inactive and dull. Rye is in fair demand. Oats are lower. Indian Corn is firmly held under reports of damage to crop and speculative purchases—the export demand is light. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 62,492 bbls. Flour, 1,483,568 bushels Wheat, 29,136 bushels Corn. To the Continent, 5,491 bbls. Flour, 76,566 bushels Wheat, 27,269 bushels Rye. To South America, 4,852 bbls. Flour, 7,842 bushels Corn, 576 bushels Peas. To all other ports, 25,181 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,909 bbls. Cornmeal, 22,183 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Oats, 3,962 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 98,016 bbls. Flour, 342 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,909 bbls. Cornmeal, 1,565,134 bushels Wheat, 59,161 bushels Corn, 27,269 bushels Rye, 200 bushels Oats, 4,558 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	July 16, 1869	429,296	9,793,060	2,305,154
New-Orleans	July 9, 1869	30,416	165,823	315,974
Philadelphia	July 9, 1869	7,699	22,267	57,108
Baltimore	July 9, 1869	10,012	13,658	418,249
Boston	July 9, 1869	1,400	....	....
California	July 2, 1869	9,151	4,398,203	....
Total		487,974	14,393,041	3,096,485
To about same period, 1868		510,276	13,419,351	8,104,429
To about same period, 1867		139,679	5,278,082	9,068,498

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
From New-York, to July 16, 1869	24,977	168,268	249,891	28,013
From other ports, to July 9, 1869	7,066	....	....	39,774
Total	32,043	168,268	249,891	67,787
To about same period, 1868	71,430	594,916	369,197	70,379
To about same period, 1867	2,183	160,086	74,407	10,360

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been quiet to-day at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair request at 85c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—No quotable change has occurred in prices, but business has been very light. American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $225@$285 for dressed ₱ ton; Jute at 4c.@4½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at previous figures.

HOPS—Continue salable and firm, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 253 bales; export clearances, none.

LATHS—Have been in moderate demand at $2 62½@$2 65 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—There has been only a limited movement in Sole at former quotations, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayers Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand at $1 25 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable stock at uniform prices.

METALS—Copper has been quiet at essentially unaltered rates. In Iron there has been a light business transacted at irregular and partially yielding prices. Some 200 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig sold at about $38, gold, ₱ ton. Lead and Spelter have been inactive. Tin has been in limited request at uniform quotations; 500 boxes Charcoal Plates sold on private terms. We quote: Ingot Copper at 21½c.@22½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $37@$39; American Forge, $36@$36 50; Scotch Pig, $38@$43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 29½c.@30c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 29½c.@30c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 30@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $7 50@$8 25; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Private dealings have been unimportant, yet prices have not varied. Some 20 hhds. Demerara were sold at auction at 50c.@55c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been quiet to-day, without any very marked changes as regards values. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased sparingly, chiefly on the basis of 42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 494 bbls.; export clearances, 700 cases for Gibraltar. Crude Turpentine was dull and nominal; receipts, 374 bbls. Nothing new in Tar. Resin has been in moderate request at $2 25@$2 30, chiefly at $2 25 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 700 bbls.; also some job lots of the better grades at about previous figures. The receipts were 2,548 bbls.; export clearances, 3,529 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 75; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 62½c.@67½c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon. Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. notice the week's business in Whale and Sperm thus: *Whale Oil*—The market is quite firm; the sales have been 750 bbls. Northern at $1 05, and 200 bbls. Humpback on private terms for manufacturing. We quote Southern 90c.@95c. according to quality. *Sperm Oil*—Crude. There have been 1,000 bbls. sold at $1 27 gold for export and 775 bbls. on private terms for manufacturing; Bleached and Unbleached, no change.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 19.—*Sperm*—Has been in good demand since our last, and sales were made of 1,000 bbls., for export, at $1 27, gold, ₱ gallon; and 900 do. in parcels, for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Has been very quiet, without transactions in this market. At Edgartown 750 bbls. were sold to manufacturers here at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
New-Bedford—			
Ship Thomas Dickason	270	1,150	3,000
Do. on freight	214	....	....
New-York—			
Brig Eastern Star	70	760	....
Provincetown—			
Schooner Arizona	180	190	....
Schooner E. Gerry	....	170	....
Total for the week ending July 19, 1869	734	2,270	3,000
Previously	19,319	53,909	501,100
From Jan. 1 to date	20,053	56.179	504,100
Same time last year	18,204	53.117	725,229
Exports for the week ending July 19, 1869	....	....	532
Previously	11,877	57	180,000
From Jan. 1 to date	11,877	57	180,532
Same time last year	8,619	6.715	448,301

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at about previous quotations.

PETROLEUM—The main business again to-day was in Refined, which was stronger in price, closing buoyantly. Very little inquiry has been noted for Crude in bulk, of which only some job lots were reported sold at 16⅞c. ₱ gallon. Crude in bbls. was quoted barely steady, on a very trifling call, at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 960 bbls. arrived. The export clearances hence were 207,165¼ gallons by the bark *Sabra Moses*, for Rouen; and 2,159 barrels by the bark *Hermann*, for Ghent. Refined oil was more actively sought after, and was firmer both here and at Philadelphia. A fair proportion of the trade here was for export. At Philadelphia the bulk of the business was said to have been on local speculative account. Sales were reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White for prompt delivery at 32c., and 1,500 bbls. do. for balance of the month at 31½c., closing at 32c. as the ruling quotation for early deliveries, ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia the reported sales since our last have been to the unusual aggregate of 23,500 bbls. Standard White at from 31c.@31½c., chiefly at 31¼c.@31⅜c., for immediate and balance of July deliveries, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,795 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. The export clearances hence were 193,754 gallons by the ship *Eugenie*, for Hamburg; 1,925 bbls. by the bark *Askur*, for Danzig; and 21,000 gallons by the bark *Frank W.*, for Gibraltar. Standard White in cases continues quiet at 37½c.@38c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in less request at 9½c. ₱ gallon. A sale of 500 bbls. was reported at this rate. In cases it was quoted at 16c. ₱ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90; and for Refined, $2 20, each, with sales of prime packages reported at the latter rate.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly offered, and has been quoted rather stronger in price, though the dealings have been on a very limited scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75, chiefly at $32 50@$32 75 for New Mess; $32 62½@$32 75 for Old Mess; $31 75@$32 for City Mess; $28 25@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess; $31 25@$31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26 50@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been scarce and wanted at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 195 packages at 13½c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in slack request at former rates. Sales 110 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16⅛c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand and easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 tierces and bbls. at 17⅛c.@20⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18⅛c. for City; 19⅝c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 165 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been inactive at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	34c.@36c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	25c.@28c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	34c.@36c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31c.@34c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	22c.@25c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	15c.@15½c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	14c.@15c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9c.@13c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	6c.@11c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	14c.@15½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	13c.@14½c.

RICE—Has been in light supply and demand, at from $8@$9 25 for Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90 by the invoice, ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Rules quiet at 7⅛c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—No further dealings of moment have been reported; market dull; rates essentially unchanged.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Deer, at rather easier rates, including Honduras, 40c.@43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.@45c.; Central American, 44c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Has been in more demand, including Castile at 13½c.@13¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c.; Cassia at 43½c.; Cloves at 20c.@25½c.; Pepper at 22⅛c.@23½c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@19c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a more active movement in raw Sugars, which, however, have been rather less firm and less buoyant in price, though no quotable change has occurred. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,763 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara chiefly at 11¼c.@13¾c.; 190 boxes Havana at 11⅛c.@12½c., and by auction, 205 hhds. damaged Cuba at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅝c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅝c.@13⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅝c.@14⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at full prices, ranging from 14c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 120,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅛c. chiefly at 11⅛c.; also 50,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 34,800 lbs. Geese at 10c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been firm in price, but not in much request. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congo at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand at about previous figures; 331 hhds. changed hands at 7½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet, the sales having been confined to 60 cases 1868 Connecticut, 20 cases State Fillers, and 100 cases Ohio on private terms. Spanish has been in more request, and sales have been made of 500 bales Havana at from 90c.@$1 10; and 50 bales Yara at 70c. ₱ lb. Manufactured has been quiet at unaltered figures. We quote: Kentucky Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7½c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 13½c.@15c.; Selections, 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8c.@10c. for old, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 18c.@45c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 50c.@70c. for old, and 45c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@22c. for old, and 14c.@20c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@40c. for old, and 13c.@20c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 12½c.@25c. for old, and 14c.@40c. for new crop. ₱ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 75c.@80c. Second Cut, $1 02@$1 10; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up thus: A small sale of Arctic (1,000 lbs.) was made for export at private terms. Holders continue to hold at 95 gold, at which there are no buyers.

	Pounds.
Stock, July 12	393,000
Received since	10,000
Total	403,000
Sales for export	1,000
Stock at date in first hands	402,000
Stock at date in speculators' hands	25,000

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at $1 05@$1 06, mainly at $1 05 ₱ gallon; sales, 375 bbls.; receipts, 388 bbls.

WOOL—There has been confident feeling evinced by holders of desirable lots, which have been in moderate supply, but the demand has been on a restricted scale.

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	46@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	28@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	32@33
Unwashed white fleece	25@25
Black fleece	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P	33@38
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	25@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	36@43
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—There has been less business reported to-day. Petroleum charters were fewer in number, but indicative of increasing firmness in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d., by sail, and 9d. by steam, ₱ bushel, the latter rate having been refused on full loads, with 9½d. a bushel claimed; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 200 tcs. Lard and 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. each. For London, 500 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 100 tierces Lard at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port direct, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. to the Mediterranean, and 6s. to the Adriatic, ₱ bbl. For Trieste, an American bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 19, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—11.

The minutes of meeting held July twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of property-owners on Stone-street to have the same paved with wooden pavement through its entire length.

In connection therewith the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and contract for paving Stone-street its entire length (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail tracks) with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That a lamp-post be placed on the east side of Second-avenue, thirty feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway to the northwest corner of Hudson and Chambers streets, the same to be eight feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That Seventh-street, from Bowery to the East River, and from curb to curb, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor January 2, 1869, making a donation to Isaac T. Hecker, pastor of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth-street, to pay certain assessments then due on the property of said Church, be and is hereby amended by adding after the word "Donations," in the last line of said resolution, the following: "or any other appropriate account."

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed for paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, be and the same is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words "East River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Avenue D."

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Broome-street, from Norfolk-street to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue A, from Third-street to Fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the northwest corner of Hester and Eldridge streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James L. Warden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the James Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, for the sum of ninety-one dollars and nine cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Edwin Mead, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-one cents, to enable said Trustees to pay assessments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That on the East side of Ridge-street, from Grand-street to Broome-street, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged or reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-first-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Ninth-street, from Avenue A to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Niamber to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifty-five West Broadway, the same to be done at his own cost and expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Edward Adolph Acker be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Washington Jackson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Wooster-street, from Canal to Fourth-street, except the space occupied by railroad track, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, payable monthly, to be taken from and charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Salaries, Legislative Department."

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorised and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James S. Beach, Treasurer of the Institution known as the Sheltering Arms, situated on Broadway and One Hundred and First street, for the sum of six hundred and thirteen dollars, with interest from the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the said amount to be taken from the appropriation for donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Kelly to place a watering trough in front of his premises, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Second avenue, the same to be done at his own cost and expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Henry M. Colyer in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be corrected so as to read Henry M. Collyer, the former spelling being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

An ordinance to divide the Thirteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Alderman Miller moved to amend said ordinance by substituting therefor an ordinance dividing said ward into nine in lieu of eight election districts.

Which was carried.

The ordinance as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—11.

Resolved, That the ordinance for laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, heretofore passed, be and the same is hereby amended, by striking therefrom the words "East River" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "First-avenue."

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Baxter-street to West Broadway, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Alderman McQuade moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Baxter" wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Centre."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was again laid over.

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed in One Hundred and Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Alderman McQuade moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "that gas," the words following, "mains be laid and street," and also by inserting after the word "placed" the words "and lighted."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was again laid over.

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Alderman White moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Tenth," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Eleventh."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was again laid over.

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Alderman White moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Tenth," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Eleventh."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was again laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee of Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution:

That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Anna F. Taber, First Directress of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, for the sum of three thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Association, and to enable them to pay the assessments and taxes now due on their property.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Resolved, That New-avenue be and the same is hereby changed to Fifth-avenue West.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That Thirty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgium or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fortieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

An ordinance dividing the Twenty-second Ward into twenty-two Election Districts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—10.

On motion the Board adjourned until Monday next, twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 19, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of St. Boniface Church for a donation sufficient to pay assessments for various purposes.

In connection therewith Assistant Alderman Cunningham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Father Nicol, Pastor of St. Boniface Church, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and seventy cents, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of assessments charged against the property of said Church.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, located in Madison-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in payment of assessment for opening Madison-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on west side of Ninth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth-street, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

An ordinance to divide the Twenty-second Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of resolution that permission be given to F. L. Baneda to construct a bay window in front of his house on the southeast corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

Which was carried and the resolution concurred in.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Jonathan Sturges to place a bay window on his building now in course of erection on the southwest corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was carried and the resolution adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Street Openings in favor of widening and extending Lewis-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Street Pavements to pave with Belgian pavement the space between the rail-tracks on Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That "New-avenue" be changed to "Fifth-avenue, West."

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to divide the Thirteenth Ward into nine Election Districts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

An ordinance dividing the Twenty-second Ward into Twenty-two Election Districts.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, Pinckney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare maps and profile for regulating, grading, &c., Worth-street, as extended, from Baxter to Chatham-square.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Hoffman, Culkin, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Centre Market-place, from Broome-street to Grand-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the Parks at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, now under contract to John H. Starin, be extended for a period of five months.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Petit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolved, That the grades of the easterly and westerly curbs of Church-street, as widened and extended from Fulton to Morris-street, be fixed in accordance with the red lines on the accompanying map.

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Olive Branch Baptist Church, situated in Montgomery-street, between Madison and Monroe streets, for the sum of one hundred dollars, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments charged against property of said church.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

An ordinance to divide the Ninth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was adopted by the following vote.

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of St. Nicholas Church, in Second-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments charged against property of said Church.

Which was adopted by the following vote.

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That on Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to suspend all further proceedings in the suit now pending in the Supreme Court, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against Mary Jane Ackerman, P. Curtis Ackerman and others, for foreclosure of mortgage for a period of twelve months from the passage of this resolution.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that said resolution be referred to the Committe on Laws.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to place a gas lamp at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted in front of number four hundred and ninety-two Eighth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Gibney—2.

An ordinance dividing the Eighteenth Ward into twenty-four election districts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Petition of the "All Angels' Church" for donation to pay taxes and assessments.

In connection therewith resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Heffernan, Rector of All Angels' Church, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of taxes and assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in First-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pickney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the lamp now in front of number six New-Chambers-street, removed to the front of number four New-Chambers-st.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pickney—1.

Resolved, That on the east side of McDougal-street, between Prince and Houston streets, curb and gutter stones be set where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and thirty-nine West Fourth-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinkney, Gibney—2.

Resolved, That a joint committee of three members of each Board be appointed by the respective Presidents thereof, to confer with Messrs. Horace Greeley, William Orton and Alexander T. Stewart, Commissioners on the part of the United States, respecting a proposed exchange of the sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine square feet of land in the City Hall Park, heretofore deeded by the City to the United States, for another plot of ground of similar area, at a different location in said park, which proposed exchange has been recently authorized to the City by the Legislature, and requested by the above-named Commissioners on behalf of the United States.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Subsequently the President named as such special Committee, on the part of the Board of Assistant Aldermen,

Assistant Alderman Robinson,
Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly,
Assistant Alderman Welch.

Resolved, That First-avenue, from southerly side of Fifty-third-street to Sixty-first-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh-street, from the Road or Public Drive to the easterly line of the new avenue laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, O'Neil, Haughton, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That on south side of Charles-street, in front of number twenty-six, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eightieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-second-street to Sixty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on the first Monday in September, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts and street lamps lighted, in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-second to Sixty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Eighty-second-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until the first Monday in September, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA and MERRY COBBLER. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Harvard Four, who are to row the international match with the Oxford men on the Thames, arrived in London yesterday. The race is to take place on the 31st inst.

The Carlists are causing much uneasiness in Spain by their movements.

CUBA.

The Captain-General has issued a decree annulling the article of his last proclamation relative to the right of Spanish cruisers to search neutral vessels in the waters about Cuba, for the reason that the United States has been prompt in arresting the fillibusters. Late on Monday night a detachment of marines made an attack on a camp of fillibusters about four miles back of Hoboken, and succeeded in arresting fifty men, who were removed on a tugboat to Fort Lafayette. The raid was planned by Marshal BARLOW.

GENERAL.

The Alumni of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., celebrate the hundredth birthday of their Alma Mater to-day. Among those who are present and will take part in the exercises are Chief Justice CHASE, Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois; Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, President BROWN, of Hamilton College, and many others.

The old "Temple Farm," near Yorktown, Va., upon which Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered his forces and signed the articles of capitulation, has just been sold by public auction. It contains from four to five hundred acres, and is said to be one of the best cultivated farms in that portion of the State. It brought $8,005.

A Nashville, Tenn., negro, supposed to be dead, having received a sun-stroke and fallen apparently lifeless, a few days ago, was placed in a coffin and made ready for burial, when signs of life were shown, and he slowly revived. A Coroner and jury had held an inquest and rendered a verdict of "death from sun-stroke."

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists propose to hold a State Delegate Convention in Boston on the 17th of August next to decide upon a policy for the Fall campaign.

The Grand Army of the Republic, of Ohio, hold a State Convention at Sandusky City this week, beginning to-day. To-morrow the several posts will convene at Put-in Bay, where an adjourned meeting will be held for the purpose of taking action on a general plan for the establisment of Soldiers' Orphan Homes throughout the State. Here addresses will be made by Governor HAYES, Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, Governor HAWLEY, of Connecticut, General OSBORNE, Chaplain COLLYER, and other gentlemen.

A National Convention of the Daughters of St. Crispin is to be held in Lynn, Mass., on next Monday. The programme embraces, besides the necessary organizing and general business features, public meetings, at which will be present many of the woman speakers upon labor reform.

The late heavy rains in the West have done great damage to the railroads. On portions of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, trains have ceased running for the present. Between Quincy, Ill., and Palmyra the country is badly flooded. Large quantities of wheat in the stack have been carried away by high creeks in Adams County, Ill., and over 60,000 feet of lumber have been washed away.

The Grand Jury at Washington are looking into the negro riots that occurred at the charter election six weeks ago. They have already found indictments against eight or ten persons, and will probably find several more.

A Santa Fe dispatch states that the Democratic Convention, after a stormy session, nominated RECENTE ROMERO for delegate to Congress.

The Central and Union Pacific have agreed to transport freight to New-York at five cents per pound. Also to furnish emigrant trains at $50 per passenger from New-York and $38 per head from Chicago.

Efforts are making to have the Boston and Albany Railroad run directly from Albany through Lebanon, which can be done by tunneling about three miles, thus making the distance from Albany to Boston twenty-five miles shorter than it is now, and equal to that between Troy and Boston, by way of the Hoosac Tunnel, when completed.

By means of private subscriptions several residents of Adrian, Mich., have succeeded in enforcing to an almost unprecedented extent the Prohibitory Liquor law. Nineteen convictions had been secured to date, and arrangements were being made to open a temperance hall at once.

Preparations are making in Ithaca for the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which is to be held in the library hall of Cornell University on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Among the prominent educators who are expected to take active part in the proceedings are M. R. VINCENT, D. D., of Troy, N. Y.; Professor HOMER SPRAGUE, of Cornell University; Professor E. H. BARLOW, of Amherst College Dr. J. W. ARMSTRONG, Oswego Training School; B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F. G. S., &c., of England, the eminent naturalist; Hon. A. J. WEAVER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, New-York; Hon. S. S. ASHLEY, State Superintendent of Schools of North Carolina; Professor DAVIS, LL. D., of New-York; Professor JEROME ALLEN, of Iowa, and many others.

The Cleveland excursion party of railroad directors and officers reached Cleveland on their return trip Saturday night. The conclusion reached on the part of the directors making the trip, is to proceed immediately with the construction of the new road between Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

The State Prison Commissioners authorized to locate a reformatory in the Sixth Judicial District met at the Rathbun House, Elmira, yesterday, and organized by the election of JOSEPH WARREN, of Buffalo, President, and Professor T. W. DWIGHT, Secretary. They visit Watkins on Monday, Binghamton on Thursday and Oswego on Friday. They will then adjourn to meet at Utica on the 9th of August to visit Norwich, Oxford, Richfield Springs, and other places in the Chenango Valley.

The difficulties of the railroad laborers at Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, were finally adjusted yesterday, and the men were paid off. Work will be resumed on the road to-day. The ringleaders of the disturbance, JACK MCDONALD and JOHN SHORT, are held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and are still in jail.

The Police Commissioners held an important meeting yesterday, during which they passed resolutions regulating the Police Surgeons, made five appointments to the Detective Squad at the Central Office, and tranferred several Sergeants and special duty men.

CORNELIUS KOOPMANSCHAP, who is engaged in transporting coolies to this country, was in this City yesterday, but started in the afternoon for San Francisco. He returns to the Atlantic seaboard next month to make contracts for coolie labor, especially at the South, and in October starts for China after a cargo of Chinamen.

In pursuance of an order of Judge MCCUNN, ERNEST B. LUCKE, of the firm of BELMONT & CO., transferred to THOMAS J. BARR, the receiver, the money held by them to the credit of the Irish Republic, amounting to $15,738 70 in gold.

The Coroner's inquest over the body of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the murdered Hoboken watchman, failed to afford a clue to the assassin.

The Republican Party and the New-York Legislature.

The necessity of remodeling the party machinery, and substituting nominations by cliques for nominations by committees or conventions, is a subject on which the *Tribune* continues its exhortations to the Republicans of the State. They are reminded that legislative rottenness has reached a stage which makes the need of change very urgent:

"But primary meetings, and nominating committees or conventions thereby constituted, cannot be relied on to secure the desired end. The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Such men as HAMILTON, MADISON, WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, NILES, were never sought out as candidates by nominating conventions as now constituted. These are elected by the money of some one who wants a nomination, and is willing to pay for it; and he is too often one who knows how he is to get his money back with usury. If we are to have real reform, we must change our system of selecting candidates."

"The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain." Well, what is the inference? Plainly this: legislators are corrupt because "primary meetings and nominating committees or conventions thereby constituted" are corrupt. Is the imputation just? Are the bodies by whom, under the present system, nominations are made influenced by money considerations in the course they pursue? Are nominations bought and sold like ordinary commodities with a view to profit? In many cases, doubtless, the proper answer would be, Yes. But these cases are, we believe, exceptional; whereas the *Tribune* maintains that they constitute the rule, and adduces them as a justification for the change it proposes.

We are not believers in Arcadian simplicity. We claim for the dwellers in rural districts no more absolute exemption from human frailty than their less fortunate brethren who are condemned to live in cities. In the matter of political machinery, however, the country Republicans may with a good deal of propriety point to the results of its working as the best illustration of its efficiency. It has enabled them to keep their respective localities on the right side. Whatever service the State has rendered to the Republican cause, is due to the efforts of the country Republicans. They have nominated Republican candidates and have elected them. But for the dead weight of this City, they would have preserved the State bodily to the party. And with all the drawbacks and difficulties, they have preserved a record of which the party is proud. Thus tested, then, the machinery which the *Tribune* condemns must be pronounced a success. It has effected its object—the election of Republican nominees. It has secured the State, as apart from the City, to the party of LINCOLN and GRANT. Is it wise or just to discard a system which in this respect has worked well, because under its operation certain knaves have crept into the Legislature?

The *Tribune* proposes that instead of primary meetings and nominating conventions, we shall have nominations by requisitions, to be gotten up by "respectable" persons. The suggestion is, in the first place, an insult to the people, whose instincts and purposes are undeniably good. Here and there they may have been inattentive to the means provided by the regular party organization, and schemers have profited by the negligence. But it is preposterous to pretend, as does the *Tribune*, that nominating conventions as now constituted are, as a rule, manipulated by any one "who wants a nomination and is willing to pay for it." In this City, the finding of voters who are willing to sell their votes cheap may not be difficult; but the farmers and the merchants and mechanics of the smaller cities and villages, who compose the strength of the Republican Party, are as honest as Mr. GREELEY himself. Only let them be roused to exertion and the machinery at their command will enable them to nominate and elect good men. Besides, the substitute propounded by the *Tribune* would at once open the doors to intrigue and improper nominations. The people may be trusted. They desire capable and trustworthy servants. If, however, the nomination is to be by requisition, which any active friend may concoct, it is very likely to become self-made. And a self-nominated candidate will probably almost always be a candidate who has his own ends to serve at Albany. The adoption of such a system would not only disgust the main body of Republican electors, but would facilitate the return of dexterous and impudent adventurers. As between self-nomination—which is what the *Tribune's* plan would amount to—and nomination by the present system, over which the people have complete control, there can be no comparison, judging of both by their effects upon the character of the Legislature.

Not content with a proposal to overthrow the machinery which in rural localities has worked admirably, the *Tribune* erects a standard by which it proposes to judge of the integrity of the present members. "We give fair notice," declares our contemporary, "that no man who, whether in Senate or Assembly, sustained the Hodges Tax Levies is deemed by us fit for reëlection." The Tax Levies, then, form the *Tribune's* test. All who sustained them it condemns as corrupt and untrustworthy. Now we are not called upon to defend the Tax Levy. It is not our intention or duty to palliate the extravagances which year after year have found favor with those by whom the levies are prepared. They are always tainted with corruption, and not seldom with fraud. What then? Are we, therefore, to infer that every man who votes for them, or aids in their enactment, is knowingly a party to corruption and fraud? If this is to be the rule, how shall Mr. FENTON escape responsibility for having signed the bill of last year. *That* bill was as objectionable in many of its details as the one passed this year. And if the dogma of the *Tribune* is to be erected into a party test, it must be retrospective in its application. Any man, whether in Senate or Assembly, who sustained any Tax Levy enacted at any time during the last half-dozen years, must be deemed unfit for reëlection.

The Tax Levies, bad as they usually are, form perhaps the worst possible standard by which to judge of the integrity of Senators or Assemblymen. They are like the appropriations of Congress—objectionable in detail, but in the nature of things not admitting of summary rejection. The levy as originally introduced this year at Albany was largely cut down. The reduction was the result of Republican influence; and the members who voted for it as reduced comprise many who are known to be above suspicion. To condemn, as the *Tribune* proposes to, every Republican who voted for the Tax Levy would be to wrong members whose integrity none who know them would venture to impugn.

The injustice of the *Tribune's* test is, that it precludes discrimination. Doubtless there were corrupt votes in the majority by whom the Tax Levies were carried, but it is also certain that there were honest votes in the same list. To paint all black is to defeat reform, not to promote it. We suggest, therefore, that instead of pronouncing a sweeping judgment with the Tax Levy as its pretext, the proper course is to stigmatize as corrupt only those who systematically and notoriously sustain schemes that have money in them. There are men at Albany whose support may be counted upon, and who steadily vote for schemes which the whole State knows to be rotten. There were measures of this character last session—measures which Governor HOFFMAN disgraced himself by signing; and the men who supported them, whether in the Senate or Assembly, may fairly be branded as knaves and thieves. The "dozen or more" of whom the *Tribune* originally spoke, cover those who are known to belong to this category. Why not limit condemnation to this class—the class of known rascals, whom the Republican Party is bound, at the first opportunity, to cast off? The *Tribune* knows them as well as the TIMES, and on their heads let the censure rest. The habitual rascal—the rascal who always has his price—must not be confounded with the ordinary supporters of an objectionable but nevertheless amended and in some shape inevitable bill.

Moreover, the tendency of our contemporary's criticism is to divert attention from Republican management in this City, where a radical change is sorely needed, and to fix it upon the party in the State, where it is strong and effective. What the party suffers from is—not the system of nomination which prevails in the country, but the system which blasts the fortunes of the party in this City. Our country friends manage excellently with their primary meetings and conventions; they work well, and achieve great victories. Our friends here, on the contrary, are at the mercy of a couple of Committees, who are engaged in an incessant squabble for the spoils, whose intolerable pretensions drive into private life the best men of the party, and whose mismanagement yearly reduces the Republican vote. The party can afford to submit to occasional defects in its ordinary machinery; it may prosper in spite of Tax Levies, for which it is not responsible; but the rival Committees that occupy the ground here are a source of weakness and disgrace which cannot be removed too quickly. They are a nuisance, entailing continual disaster; a scandal, of which every reputable Republican is ashamed. Let us be freed from these, and primary meetings and nominating conventions may be safely left to their usual course.

The Indians.

If the Indians are not satisfied with us *now*, they are but a scurvy and surly set; they will prove themselves base ingrates—and, for ourselves, there is nothing we resent more in men than ingratitude. Here we are now, offering the redskins, with the greatest impartiality, the olive-branch and the rifle, and leaving them to take their choice. In one hand, we say, we carry the calumet or pipe of peace, in the other the breech-loader; nay, we do better, for while our Colyers in one quarter are teaching the Indians, our Carrs and Corses in another are "whopping" them. And it seems to us that this accords with the legend told by the "medals" which we have been in the habit of distributing, it appears, to friendly savages. One of them bears, for example, "the hatchet and calumet crossed"—which is expressive of the double diplomacy we sometimes have in Indian affairs. Another shows "one Indian scalping another," and, by contrast, "an Indian at the plow;" just as now some of our Pawnee allies take Sioux scalps, while, hard-by, our Quaker allies instruct in the agricultural art.

Seriously speaking, however, this apparent contradiction in our Indian policy is an inevitable one. We have to draw the distinction between the friendly and the hostile Indians, and to ply them both, at the same time, with such "arguments" as are needed. Hence we see the spectacle of news coming the same day from the Indian country of peace missions and war trails. That we have been thus far kept from a general Indian war is encouraging; and, indeed, everything looks very well for the future.

The Erie Massacre at Mast Hope, and its Lessons.

Were there nothing in this awful tragedy but the spectacle of fathers and mothers and children crushed together in a burning mass of ruin, with their cries and prayers borne to heaven on the midnight air, amid flames that would have paled the fires of Smithfield—nothing but struggles and shrieks and horrors, (such as little children bruised to jelly, clasped to the bosoms of mothers whose hair and clothing were adding fuel to fires that had quenched the cries and seared the gaping wounds of their kindred,) illustrated in a variety and refinement of agony and despair that rivaled all the deliberate cruelty of TORQUEMADA—nothing but an illustration of that sublime composure and resignation with which a Christian minister can meet a sudden and horrid death, of which all the annals of early martyrdom do not afford a surpassing example—it would yet deserve more attention than it has received.

But these sad features are not all, or the most important part of this tragedy. The groans and fires of Mast Hope, like those of Carr's Rock that so lately rose along the same beautiful valley, will soon be forgotten; a few more widows and orphans and cripples are not much noticed; and the world does not take note of lingering grief at family firesides.

Our personal security in the future, and our present and future moral and political condition as a community, are, however, permanent and paramount conditions with which this massacre has significant relations. We need to be more profoundly impressed with the conviction that every form of disqualification and infidelity tolerated by a people in those whom they promote to office, or allow to hold positions of power or responsibility, will be visited upon ourselves in some deserved form of calamity or retribution, calculated to recall us to a sense of our neglect and of our duty. It may be that not the most guilty will most directly suffer, any more than where Providence directly vindicates its own violated laws; but all can read the lesson and feel the reproof. Our readers will remember and Governor HOFFMAN may, perchance, in his Summer reflections at Saratoga, recall the earnest appeal made by the late lamented editor of this paper to the State Executive to interpose his veto, and save that officer and the State the disgrace, and the traveling public the calamity, of a perpetuation, by corrupt legislative enactment, of the present scandalous Erie management; and some of our readers may reperuse, in the light of the fires at Mast Hope, that editor's stern protest against that official signature of Governor HOFFMAN, which at once extinguished all his claim to disinterested statesmanship, and fixed for years in their places the most unworthy railroad officials which ever got control of a great corporation.

Referring to the late slaughter, the *Evening Post* but recognizes the forecast and justice of that protest where it says:

"The infamy of such a statute as the one recently signed by Governor HOFFMAN, which was passed through the Legislature by unblushing bribery, to continue these same law-violating directors in power, despite the wish of the stockholders, is thus made obvious. * * * The same 'ring' which rules in Tammany Hall and controls everything in this City outside of the Police and other Commissions, also directs the management of the Erie Railway."

Perhaps even the persuasive powers of this "Tammany Ring" could not now wring from Governor HOFFMAN a signature of this bill had not that fatal act been committed; but, however this may be, our readers will remember that it was this journal that first demonstrated the fact and the demoralizing and dangerous consequences of the new combination between the managers of "Erie" and the managers of "Tammany"—and when and how the two rings were rolled into onehuge ring, that was rolling over and crushing all manhood and honor in the judiciary, the Legislature and in the Governor, and how it had for its object to roll over and crush the Republican Party in this State. We are not surprised now that it has already cut such huge ruts and acquired such dangerous momentum that every one recognizes this new power. Even the new forty-ton locomotive, named *Geo. G. Barnard*, running forty miles an hour along the single track in the crooked, rocky groove on the hillsides of the Delaware, with its sleepy engineer and brakemen, is not half so dangerous as this new motive and monetary power, with the tens of millions of Erie earnings for its treasury, with tens of thousands of Tammany naturalization papers for its fuel, with fellow-directors and fellow-Sachems GOULD and FISK, TWEED and SWEENY (with no lack of well-known judicial and legal lights on board to guard and guide,) as conductors, engineers and brakemen, never sleepy, and never behind time, and never off the track.

It is not, however, to the political, but rather to the moral, or immoral, features of the matter that we wished most to direct attention. It may be said there is no connection shown between the slaughter and the Erie management, however incompetent and corrupt it may be conceded to be. Perhaps some will go so far as to say there is no connection between this management and the general disgrace into which the Erie Railway Company has fallen since these managers came into power, or the general prostration of its credit, or its relations of self-destroying hostility with so many other railroad companies, or the utter prostration of its stock and securities, or the undisguised distrust and even fear with which they are purchased, or the world-wide judicial and legislative scandals with which the name of "Erie" is associated in acts that by common consent disgrace the State and nation. Let us glance at a few facts. Before these managers forced or bought themselves into power, the Erie Railway Company was in first-rate credit, and had regularly paid interest on its preferred and generally on its common stock, and had kept out of politics and public corruption. Some of its bonds were above par, and all were nearly par. Its common stock was above seventy and its preferred stock above eighty. In its equipment and tonnage and earnings and repute and credit it ranked with the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies. That worthy citizen, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, represented New-Jersey, as he had done for so many years, in the Erie direction, and A. S. MURRAY, of Goshen, and JOHN ARNOT, and A. S. DIVEN (still, we believe, nominally in his place, powerless, and awaiting a resurrection) represented the interior of the State; and such well-known citizens as SAMUEL MARSH, HENRY L. PIERSON, A. S. CUSHMAN, W. B. SKIDMORE and J. C. B. DAVIS were in the direction from this City. They were upright and long experienced in their duties, and had public confidence and universal respect. HUGH RIDDLE had been for many years Division Superintendent on the part of the road where the late slaughter occurred, and under him was Mr. DOUGLASS as his assistant. When GOULD, FISK and Tammany came into power, RIDDLE had been a couple of years or more General Superintendent, and DOUGLASS had taken his place as Assistant Superintendent. These most efficient and experienced subordinates were not politicians, and would not tolerate unfaithful employes, however they might be favorites with superiors, and could not learn to respect and would not praise the new management. So, within the last few months, both RIDDLE and DOUGLASS, for causes that the public may yet learn, have been forced to resign, after an aggregate of faithful service on this road, we think, of fully thirty-five years; and a *conductor* from the far northwest was put in place of DOUGLASS, and an officer from a Pennsylvania road was put in the place of Mr. RIDDLE, to conduct without experience, under the direction of the two Wall-street speculators, (FISK and GOULD,) the perilous transportation along this dangerous single-track road upon the banks of the Delaware! We have no space to tell what subordinates have also been thus removed. Mr. DIVEN, who had long experience and large control in respect to the running and regulation of trains, had given place to Mr. FISK, who, as we learn, has been too busy or too prudent to so much as go over the road since his midnight journey to Binghamton last Fall, the ludicrous accounts of which involved our brethren of the *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican* in harmless libel suits. Seeing their superior officers thus treated, and inexperienced strangers thus put over them, what was more natural than that the old employes should lose all their pride and half their watchfulness and sense of duty. The fidelity of railroad agents is largely dependent upon their regard for their immediate superiors and their respect for the management of the company they serve. They read the public journals, and feel as a personal disgrace the weight of that infamy which is now universally associated with the very name of Erie. When the brokers of Wall-street refuse to earn their commissions, or to allow their public meetings to be disgraced, by dealings in the stocks, which the shameless and lawless acts of these managers have put upon the market—when the community considers that the courts of justice and the Legislature of this State have impaired their hold of public respect and lowered the standard of public morality by their subserviency to disgraceful schemes of these managers—when these managers themselves devote time and thought to reckless stock speculations and multifarious lawsuits, to theatres, and operas, and miscellaneous folly, which is needed to secure double tracks and experience and caution on the part of those who operate heavy night trains on single tracks—is it strange that an engineer may fall into a drowse on a switch; or that a conductor may not listen every instant for a train, when he knows that his superior is listening to an opera?

Of course all this inequality will be remedied, and the employes will come to have the respect they do not now feel for their superiors, when the new arrangement goes into effect, and the young men of the Erie Road are trained for duty in the new offices in Pike's Opera House, amid the strains of French and Italian music and the inspiring tread of daily ballet rehearsals in close proximity to the telegraph instruments and order books by aid of which these single tracks are operated. But till some of the graduates of this new school of labor and fine arts go upon the trains, the public trust the old employes, and so be prepared to be crushed or burned—or both together—by which death is made speedy. And when the friends of the deceased are treated with the honor of a Coroner's inquest, they must not object to have its whole scrutiny turned on some poor fellow who supposed he could, as safely as his superiors, be guilty of a tithe of their faults and delinquencies, and they must not expect any examination will be made into the conduct of those who, by example, have demoralized the Company's employes in about the same ratio that they have depressed its bonds, impaired its credit, overissued its stock, squandered its money and disgraced its name.

We fully adopt the language of the *Evening Post*, when it says:

"It is an act of kindness to the present managers of the Erie Railway to warn them that the people begin to murmur against them. They say if these managers will leave off stock jobbing, and attend to the working of the road, such things would not happen as this Mast Hope murder; and they ask how long they shall bear with men so careless of the lives of the public, so negligent of duty, so reckless of the most serious responsibilities."

The other great trunk lines, to which we have referred, which so few years ago stood on the same level with the Erie, have selected to take charge of their business, men of high character for integrity, of great business capacity and experience, who command public confidence, and who, alike in their private affairs and in their corporate trusts, know how to achieve success—GARRETT, THOMPSON, VANDERBILT. And the result has been—bonds and stock at or above par—dividends large and sure—the Treasury full—the business vastly increased—accidents rare—the future assured—confidence and credit without limit—the business of the roads regarded as more important than lawsuits, stock speculations, theatres or operas. The Erie Company surrendered its affairs to two Wall-street stock jobbers and a lawyer, (and their associates,) who have usurped and abused all power, turned out the best executive officers, devoted more time to speculation and litigation than to their duties, formed an offensive and defensive compact with political rings, quarreled with the connecting roads and got into general discredit and disrepute. The natural results of infidelity and incapacity have followed—loss of credit, failure of dividends, fall of securities, increase of litigation, over-issues of stock, exclusion of stock from the public markets, appointment of receivers, resorts to calcium lights and other ridiculous shifts to secure passenger traffic, secrecy in regard to stock issues and earnings, demoralization and strikes of employes, and finally the crashing and burning of trains, the shrieks and prayers of dying passengers, and the indignation and horror of the community. Surely the end cannot be remote or doubtful.

The Spanish Government.

The *Sun* declares that the duty of our Government is to "say to SERRANO and his associates that we decline to regard them as the rightful Government of Spain; that we shall deal with them as pretenders and intruders into a society where they do not belong." This, as Captain Cuttle would say, "is an opinion as *is* an opinion." Precisely *why* we should make this remark to the Spanish Government; exactly what Government we *should* recognize as ruling over Spain; what that mysterious "society" is, to which these "pretenders and intruders do not belong," and who *does* belong to the "society" in question, does not appear. Do *we* belong to the "society;" and what *is* "the rightful Government of Spain?" If we don't belong to "the society," had we not better allow Spain itself to determine who are "intruders" and who are not? Shall *we* not possibly become "intruders" ourselves, if we tell Spain what the *Sun* wishes us to tell that country, under the present pacific state of affairs?

With due deference to the *Sun*, we doubt if it would be a master-stroke in our Governmental policy to follow its counsel, disinterested though that counsel be. For many years our Government "recognized" ISABELLA, and we have never heard that anybody found fault with it for that course. True, Queen ISABELLA was not our model of a governing power—but if we should follow out the *Sun's* idea of only "recognizing" such sovereigns or such Governments as seemed to *us* the best possible for the people whom they governed, a nice time we should have of it! This policy might show, as the *Sun* declares it would, that "this Republic was something more than a dummy in the family of nations," but we don't think it would prove an eminently wise course for our people.

When Spain deposed ISABELLA, we were all glad of it, though we had recognized her as rightfully governing, and we next heartily "recognized" the Government which was thereupon established in her place. This was done, last year, under the old Administration; and the new Administration, of course, continued the relations so established. What possible reason is there for our Government's taking the extraordinary course proposed by the *Sun*? According to that paper, (which denounces the Government for lack of statesmanship,) "we hoped the October revolution would produce great good. But the hope is now bitterly disappointed, and we are free to act accordingly. We may say to SERRANO and his associates that we decline to regard them as the rightful Government." And how do we know that "good" will not be produced? Because, says the *Sun*, SERRANO "*is believed* to have the deepest personal interest in the restoration of the crown to the Prince of the Asturias, ISABELLA'S son." And this is the logic by which the *Sun* arrives at the conclusion that we ought to take a step as unexampled as it is, in our sincere opinion, ridiculous.

In the same article, the *Sun* adds:

"General GRANT and Mr. FISH are now hounding and persecuting the Cuban patriots from regard to our supposed treaty obligations, just as a few years ago the Presidents and their Marshals and District-Attorneys were pursuing fugitive slaves and sending them home in fetters to the torments of the lash and the auction block. Gentlemen are found now to execute the most odious and revolting jobs, just as they did then, a crime against humanity being apparently a sacred duty in the eyes of an American official."

It seems to us that this violent and rabid denunciation is monstrously uncharitable, unfair and false. It does injustice to the President, whose sympathies with American aggrandizement and with the extension of republican institutions is just as sincere as the *Sun's*. It does injustice to all official personages, who believe it their duty to execute our Neutrality laws, even as we have asked other nations to execute theirs for us. It is unjust to all private citizens who respect those laws, however glad they would be to see Cuba governed by Cubans. To liken the arrest of fillibusters to a remanding to the torments of the lash, may suit the *Sun's* ideas of truth and justice, but to many people it will seem atrocious.

As nearly as we can make out, the object of the *Sun* in making its proposition to denounce the existing Spanish Government as "pretenders and intruders" is that in that case we may recognize the Cuban insurgents' on the ground that there is no Government at all in Spain to whom allegiance is due; but this at best is a method of getting at the result which will only commend itself to those who believe that "the end sanctifies all the means." It is possibly disciples of that school who describe the execution of our Neutrality laws as "odious and revolting jobs, a crime against humanity being apparently a sacred duty in the eyes of an American official."

MINOR TOPICS

KOOPMANSCHAP, the Teutonic importer of Chinese coolies, was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, and talked freely of his history and his enterprise to our reporter. He states that he brought from China to California last year 30,000 male coolies. KOOPMANSCHAP is a philosopher, and imports only male coolies. He finds in the Chinese women illustrations of human nature all the world over, for they immediately follow wherever the men go. He talks of importing 100,000 of these men during the coming year, whom he will hire out at from $8 to $12 per month and their keep. Many of those imported by him are employed in manufacturing establishments in California at $1 per day, in the places of Irishmen, who had struck for eight hours a day while receiving $3 per day. He agrees with WENDELL PHILLIPS in thinking that this new laboring element will one day give the country great trouble.

Mr. SEWARD, at San Francisco, expressed the greatest interest in viewing for the first time the Broad Pacific. But at Sitka, for which he has set out, he will find a far more interesting novelty—one which not a dozen persons in the old States have ever seen. He will see the sun "standing still" as it did in the days of Joshua. South Alaska is in the latitude of sixty, very nearly the same as that of southernmost Greenland. In that latitude the sun does not set at all in Summer. It remains about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at the hour we call midnight. The only mode of knowing there that it is midnight is to watch the sun when it begins to ascend. Fowls go to roost at 7 P. M. and repose until the sun is well up. In Winter it is of course the reverse, as in the higher latitudes the sun is not seen for six weeks. It used to be the boast of England that on its empire the sun never sets. Well, we have empire on which the sun only sets occasionally.

Some of the newspapers find a political or personal motive in every legal decision or opinion pronounced by Chief Justice CHASE. It is a wicked and malicious piece of business, entirely unjustifiable.

The papers might as well stop assaulting Ex-Secretary BORIE, now that he has retired from public life and the Navy Department. He is a patriotic and high-minded gentleman.

We advise the tobacconists and cigar dealers who are putting wooden Grants, cigar in hand, in front of their shops, to get effigies that do justice to the subject. They have no right to caricature the President.

The *Post* is calling for the severe punishment of the Wall-street usurers now on trial, in order to "secure the repeal of our absurd Usury laws." This is not only a queer way of killing two birds with one stone, but a queer way of bringing justice into contempt, as well as the law.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is hard on Chicago. It opposes the removal of the capital there, because it does not believe Chicago will be a permanency, and says that Sodom and Gomorrah and Babylon, whose very sites are now unknown, were once as flourishing as Chicago, and in their *morals some of them rivaled her*. Chicago had better stop barking at Cincinnati now.

The illustrated papers should try to give pictures of the public men they attempt to pictorially represent that have some resemblance to the subject. Some of those lately published have been horrid, outrageous and cruel.

They put too fine a point upon it when they say that FRANK BLAIR, in the army reunion at Long Branch, was the "right man in the right place." Not to put too fine a point upon it, he was a tight man in a tight place.

The Free Labor Bureau, or Public Intelligence Office, under charge of the Commissioners of Charities, is meeting with as great success as has for years been enjoyed by the Emigrant Labor Bureau at Castle Garden. The privilege which immigrants have had at the latter bureau has enabled all of those who desired employment to find it promptly on their arrival upon our shores. The other bureau offers an equal privilege to the regular residents of the City who are in need of work. Though its operations have hardly yet become known to the people of the City and country, it has already proved of great advantage, and there is no doubt that its usefulness will be largely increased when employers and laborers are better informed about it.

SANCHO PANZA dangled all night in terror, with his feet two inches from the ground, imagining all the while that he was suspended over the brink of a horrid precipice. Our English friend, Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, who has been in fancy hanging for a whole year, to his unspeakable dismay, over the awful gulf of war with England, has at last discovered his mistake, and is now straightening himself up again on solid ground.

One of the London journals announces the beautiful and picturesque Island of Auckland to let, lying to the south of New-Zealand, and somewhere in our own latitude—reckoning below the Line. Some of our rich and enterprising citizens may wish to speculate in this direction—just for the oddity of the thing, especially as both Cuba and Iceland appear to be out of the question just now.

Having got another great municipal undertaking to speculate on,—the canal to run from the Hudson along the course of the Harlem River to the Sound,—we would suggest what may strike a great many as an objection, arising from the tendeney of the City to overflow the island into the mainland. A canal for large ships would be in the way of the streets, and, in fact, make a worse difficulty and stoppage than any we are complaining of at this end of Manhattan. We have an idea, under correction, that the Harlem River would be less in the way of progress as a grand sewer than anything else.

We must often think that one of our weak sides is the nomenclature of places. We don't mean *Mauch-Chunk* or *Memphremagog*, which are respectable; but such a name for a Summer watering-place as *Fire Island* is a very dissuasive one in the dog-days. Then there is the place of another favorite excursion, the *Cholera Banks*. This is worse than the other, and really beyond a joke. One would think it would be easy to get other names for these localities, which, we have no doubt, are naturally very agreeable places of amusement.

The epidemic of Liberalism has traveled pretty nigh all over Europe. Germany was infected in 1866, and that the country survived and was made whole again was largely owing to the masterly care of Dr. BISMARCK. The Prussian army carried the infection into Austria, and she is still much affected by it, though decidedly con-

valescent. Spain and England have had severe attacks, out of which they are not yet well come. France is the latest victim, and probably of all the European patients, she is in the most precarious condition. There are indications of convalescence already, but it largely depends on Dr. NAPOLEON whether or not there shall be a relapse—more dangerous, rather, for the physician than the patient.

The North Carolina papers are not all as gross in their personalities as the one from which we recently gave a string of extracts. The Wilmington *Post*, for example, claims to be particularly fearful lest the editorial profession be dishonored by ribald, coarse and vulgar language. It further says:

"So careful are we of the character we have established, and the high standard we have ever before us in the masters of our art, that even the acerbity of political strife seldom tempts us into personalities or to forget for a moment that 'the thoughts of the people follow us even as the waves follow the breath of God.' Again we seldom fail to cultivate friendly relations with our brethren of the Press, and save one or two instances in the last decade we have never missed personal favor from our political opponents."

We must commend our North Carolina contemporary for being able thus to speak of itself.

In applying to Kansas the lines of BYRON beginning

"Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle,"

the Leavenworth *Times*—a learned and lively paper—says that BYRON really translated these lines from GOETHE, although he failed to give any credit to the great German." Will the *Times* oblige us by giving the original German?

It is pleasant to observe the zest of Mr. SEWARD'S speeches on the Pacific coast. He hails everything he sees, and relishes it with all the buoyancy and hopefulness of a young man. No one has had more work to wear him out, or more suffering to break him down, but his spirit seems as fresh as ever. It is another illustration of a notable difference between the retired statesmen of our Republic and those of the Old World. Our public men, of the highest class, almost invariably enjoy a cheerful old age, keeping to the end an unbroken interest in passing events. In Europe the "shades of retirement" for such public servants are very frequently *shades*, indeed. TALLEYRAND had seen and experienced as much as any of them, and is a type of them all. LOUIS BLANC, in his *Dix Ans*, says this of him:

"Testimony, long kept secret, but unquestionable, proves that in the last years of his life meditation was bitter, insupportable, to him. Abandoned to himself in the silence of the night, he fell from the height of his factitious pride into inexpressible dejection; and by the light of a lamp which lit the solitude of his vigils, he sometimes traced lines which show the tumult of his thoughts and the faintness of his spirits—lines, for instance, like these: 'Eighty-three years gone! What cares! What agitation! What ill will inspired! What vexatious complications! And without any other result than great moral and physical fatigue, and a profound feeling of despair for the future, and disgust at the past.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A striking example of the tendency of history to repeat itself is revealed in the performances of the popular burlesque, "Black-eyed Susan," at this theatre. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, or perhaps early in the eighteenth, a company of Italian comedians visited Paris, and astonished the public by giving a series of extemporaneous representations more brilliant, more finished and more coherent than any of the elaborately studied entertainments of the natives. A simple plot was hung up in the green-room, after glancing at which the actors proceeded to improvise their parts with the utmost readiness and ease. The same phenomenon appears at Wallack's Theatre. Upon the basis of Mr. BURNAND'S "Black-eyed Susan," a number of the gentlemen concerned in the representation erect each night a series of the most astonishing and bewildering rhetorical devices ever exhibited to a New-York audience. And by displaying at times a total independence of one another, as well as of their author, these gentlemen prove themselves possessed of a self-reliance, a freedom from conventional stage trammels and a soaring spirit of intellectual invention, which not even the Italian comedians could claim. Naturally enough, their efforts are not always rewarded with applause. Detraction never dies. The old Italians were sometimes scoffed at, out of pure jealousy, by the less spiritual French; and New-York, envious of the superior intelligence of Boston in this respect, has been observed to yawn, sneer and shrug itself derisively in the very moment of *Doggrass's* or *Dame Hatley's* brightest inspirations. There are ears which have even heard the crushing epithet of "stupid gag" applied. But this, as we have intimated, is, doubtless, sheer malice, and ought not in any way to awe the gifted artists from the career of their humor. It is quite possible that the special favor bestowed by the public upon Mr. STUART ROBSON is owing to the fact that he never attempts to shine in improvisation, and contents himself with moderately surprising us by the cleverness of his acting. When too much admiration is extorted, the reaction is sure to come. A distinguished gourmand once observed that he had no objection to hair at table, but that he preferred it apart from his butter. Perhaps if the merry gentlemen at Wallack's would abstain from mixing their original wit with the prepared fun of the burlesque, and bestow it upon us in some other form, the public might be more ready to do them justice.

Mr. J. F. CATHCART continues to win good opinions by his performance of the part of *Farmer Allan* in "Dora." A little more ruggedness in the decisive scenes, and a total renunciation of the melodramatic tremulousness of utterance into which he now and then falls, are all that is needed to make the personation thoroughly admirable.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Enoch Arden" is now in its best nights at this establishment. The slight inequalities of the opening representations have all been smoothed away, and the "run" of the piece has not been sufficiently long to impair the zeal of the performers. With "Dora," at Wallack's Theatre, it ranks among the worthiest productions of many seasons, and it has peculiar advantages of exquisite scenic display which give it a pictorial as well as a dramatic interest. Of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS' touching portrayal of the principal character we long ago spoke in terms of genuine admiration, and we again refer to it merely to remind readers that it will be repeated only during the remainder of the present month. On the 2d of August, Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement begins with "Rip Van Winkle," for the effective general representation of which abundant preparation has been made. By way of adding to the completeness of the cast, we learn that Miss BLANCHE GRAY will be engaged to personate *Rip Van Winkle's* gentle daughter. Mr. JEFFERSON'S visit will last seven weeks, after which Miss BATEMAN will reappear among us.

A Young Clergyman Suddenly Stricken With Insanity.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, July 17.

After reading the morning services in one of our churches last Sunday, a young Episcopal clergyman became suddenly deranged, and for want of a better place was taken to the jail and locked up in one of the cells. Upon entering, he snatched up a pail of water standing near, and gave those around him a cold shower-bath, which was immediately followed up by the pail itself. In the evening, a young doctor, assisted by a couple of policemen, removed him to St. Mary's Hospital. For a time he was quiet enough, but about midnight he became unmanageable, and it was found necessary by those in charge to turn the key upon him again. Accordingly he was placed in a suitable apartment, where he can be cared for until the arrival of his friends, who have been sent for.

WASHINGTON.

Improved Financial Condition of the South—The Activity of the Revenue Officers—Acquittal of the Negress Minnie Gaines by a Mixed Jury—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20.

A high Treasury official estimates the amount of money in the Southern States at present at about $40,000,000, and expresses the opinion that the South is better off financially to-day than it was before the war. In former years the planters had nearly always anticipated their crops, whereas now it is entirely different. Last year's harvests were not quite so bad as it was generally supposed, and, with close economy, were sufficient to enable them to support themselves moderately. The unwillingness of capitalists to loan them money last Fall has really inured to the benefit of the Southern people, as they now find themselves for the most part out of debt, their old obligations having been swept away by the Bankrupt law, with a full year's profits in reserve.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

The wisdom of the President's appointments in the internal revenue service, as well as in other departments, is daily becoming more and more noticeable. Under the Johnson *régime* seizures were few and far between, while now they are of almost daily occurrence, extending over the entire Union. Take the record of to-day, for instance: In the Third Mississippi District, three distilleries and a large quantity of tobacco valued at $25,000; in the First Louisiana District, three cigar factories value not given; in the Third Virginia District a rectifying establishment, valued at $10,000; eight illicit stills in the Third North Carolina District, and four kegs of whisky in the Fourth District of Maine.

THE GOVERNMENT HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

The hydraulic printing presses of the Government, advertised for sale some time ago, were purchased to-day by a Mr. LOVE, of Philadelphia. He gave $10,000 for sixty-six of them, the original cost of which to the Government was over $100,000. They were sold as old iron.

INCOME TAX-PAYERS IN NEW-YORK.

The information at the Internal Revenue Bureau, from New-York to-day, is of an encouraging character so far as the collection of the income tax is concerned. It appears that the Assessors and Collectors find the business of the year, in this respect, which they had supposed finished, almost as active as ever, the number of gentlemen who find that they now have taxable incomes, and who are desirous to pay the income tax, being counted by thousands.

MRS. DR. WALKER.

Mrs. Dr. MARY WALKER was at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, using woman's last argument, her tears, with Mr. BOUTWELL for a clerkship. Her entreaties, however, were in vain, and the Secretary wishes it understood by all whom it may concern that no further appointments will be made in the Treasury Department.

PERSONAL.

Hon. READER W. CLARKE, Third Auditor, goes to Ohio on Monday next.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20.

THE GAINES-INGLE MURDER CASE.

The trial of MINNIE GAINES (colored) for the murder of JAMES C. INGLE, (white man,) watchman in the Interior Department, in March last, terminated to-day. According to her own story, she had been on terms of improper intimacy with the deceased, with the prospect of becoming a mother. She had threatened to kill INGLE and the lady whom he had invited to go to the Inauguration Reception. MINNIE was subsequently interrogated by him, when she repeated the threat. Thereupon he drew a pistol and placed it to her head, but could not discharge it. The accused had asked him for money in view of the anticipated offspring, when he repulsed her. A short time after this scene she took advantage of him while he was lying on a lounge at the boarding-house in which she was a servant, and killed him with an axe or a hatchet. The deceased, not many days before the homicide, denied to one of the witnesses that his conduct toward her had been immoral. The counsel for the defence set up the plea of insanity, and numerous witnesses were examined on this point. The father of the prisoner showed that from the time of her great grandparents to the present period insanity had been the ruling affliction of the family.

Judge FISHER, in charging the jury, said a murder is where a homicide is committed by a person of sane mind with malice prepense. The law presumes every person to be innocent until he is proven guilty, and a jury must give him the benefit of that doubt. He believed the jury should give the benefit of the doubt as regards the accused, as the law had always done in other cases.

The jury retired, and after an absence of two minutes returned with a verdict of "Not guilty."

Six of the jurors were white, and the other six colored. This is the first murder trial in the District of Columbia in which the latter race served as jurors.

THE CANADA LINE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just addressed a letter to the Crown Land Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, inclosing with the letter a map of all British North America north of the United States boundary line, and has requested that officer to delineate on the map the exact outline of the Dominion of Canada and the several constituent provinces. He has also requested the Crown Land Commissioner to furnish information concerning the purpose of the British Government to extinguish the interest of the Hudson Bay Company on this continent, and whether it is the purpose of the British Government to attach that region of country to the Dominion of Canada, and if not, under what separate organization it will be established, and what will be the seat of legislative, executive and judicial power if it should not be annexed? A singular coincidence connected with the above is, that the officer charged with the surveys and management of the Crown Lands in the Hudson Bay Territory has called upon Commissioner WILSON for reports, calculated to give him complete information of the system affecting the original survey of townships in the Western and Northwestern States. It is thought that the American system of surveys will be the best to use in that country.

REVENUE STAMPS.

During the absence of Commissioner DELANO arrangements have been made for a change in the printing and issuing of revenue stamps. It has been the study of the officers of the Revenue for a long time to remedy the evil of lack of responsibility in this branch of business, and therefore it is believed the corrective will be to print and issue the stamps in the same manner as the currency of the country is printed and issued, namely: The stamps, new designs printed in Philadelphia and New-York, to be forwarded to the Department for the impression of a seal upon them prior to their being issued, and then issued, all from the Department direct.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. CROIX.

The United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, under date of the 24th of June, informs the Department of State that yellow fever made its appearance among the soldiers in the garrison at Christiansted about the end of April last. The disease seems to have assumed an epidemic form among them. Ten cases and five deaths have occurred. No cases have occurred in the town or among the shipping in the harbor. The port of Frederiksted and other ports of the island remain healthy.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received information of the seizure of eight illicit distilleries in Wake County, North Carolina. There are twenty-five or thirty more distilleries in that section. The Collector says the liquor is consumed in the vicinity of the distilleries.

OBITUARY.

Colonel L. A. WHITELY, of Kentucky, died here this evening of consumption. Colonel WHITELY was associate editor of the Louisville *Journal* during the rise, triumphs and fall of the Know-Nothing Party of Kentucky, and for many years controlled the Baltimore *Clipper*. Subsequently he had charge of the Washington bureau of the New-York *Herald*, and during the past few years has filled a prominent position on the *National Intelligencer* of this city.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Treasurer issued $50,000 worth of new ten cent, and $1,800 worth of new fifteen cent fractional currency. The new twenty-five and fifty cent notes will not probably be issued before the first of August.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Bailey and Commodore Bissell are ordered to temporary duty as members of the Retiring Board in this City. Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Commodore Emmons has been detached from duty in the Ordnance Department and placed on waiting orders. Commander Whiting and other officers are detached from the *Saratoga*.

FIRE ISLAND.

Where to Breathe the Sea Air and to Buffet the Ocean.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FIRE ISLAND, Tuesday, July 20.

This island, if such it be, is a long, narrow mound of sand, without tree or shrub, and having only three or four buildings besides the Light-house. The "Surf House," where we are, is a very substantial wooden structure, surrounded by broad piazzas, and with accommodations for 250 guests. There are now here about 200 ladies, gentlemen and children, of the highest respectability, from different parts of the country, all of whom seem to be enjoying the fine sea air and sea bathing, and the other pleasures that are usually sought at places of Summer resort. The facilities for bathing are such as few others possess. On one side of the island, and but a few yards distant from the hotel, is the fine beach, which the sea is constantly lashing with its great waves, and where those who enjoy a bath can do so to their heart's content. This season the sand seems to have filled in so that the descent into the water is very gradual and the undertow much less strong and dangerous than at some former periods, when the banks were more precipitate. On the other side, and within a stone's throw of the house, those less courageous or strong may take a sea bath in the great South Bay without encountering scarcely a ripple, and with a broad surface of many acres, where the water is not over head in depth.

The sea air could not be finer. Hence the visitor, who is nine miles from the mainland, may take the pure salt air and have all the benefits to be derived from a voyage at sea without any of its attendant discomforts or dangers. It is for these purposes mainly, I take it, that visitors come hither, and I do not know of another spot where they are to be so satisfactorily attained.

Here may be hired by the hour or day well rigged and comfortably fitted yachts for sailing and fishing excursions. Great South Bay has always been famous for its advantages in both these respects.

The facilities for coming and going are now good and expeditious, the time from New-York being only three hours; the route is by railroad to Babylon, thence by stage to Bay Shore, one mile, where you take the little paddle-wheel steamer *Wilmington* and have a delightful sail of nine miles across Great South Bay, arriving here—at all events we did—with a good appetite, in time for dinner. There are not so many attractions for "fast" or "loud" people as at many others, and, of course, those you meet are such as are content with rational enjoyments.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

It will afford the friends of both distinguished parties infinite pleasure to learn that the long personal estrangement between Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE and Mr. THURLOW WEED was brought to a happy close a few days since at Saratoga, by a meeting of reconciliation so magnanimous in its feeling incidents, so creditable and characteristic on both sides, that we trust we violate no private confidence in stating the fact. They were their own voluntary mediators. Mr. FILLMORE made the first advance by intimating to Miss WEED, on the occasion of an accidental meeting at the dinner table of the hotel, that if he were sure it would be agreeable to her father he would call upon him at his rooms. On hearing this Mr. WEED immediately sought the rooms of Mr. FILLMORE, where, without scarcely a momentary reference to by-gones, personal or political, the most hearty good neighborhood and kindly understanding were restored. So these great coworkers in the old Whig time—both grown gray in the public service—are again friends after an estrangement of nearly a score of years.

"*Claude Gueux* and *The Last Day of a Condemned Man*, VICTOR HUGO'S powerful pleas in favor of the abolition of capital punishmen, have just been translated, and CARLETON will publish them in one volume next week.

Mr. SCHENCK,—not the member of Congress, but the Sea-weed Tonic" man,—rejoices in the possession of a magnificent new steam yacht, built expressly for him, and appropriately christened the *Sea-weed*. She is sixty feet in length, has thirteen feet six inches breadth of beam, and five feet depth of hold, and is a model of fine workmanship.

Hon. GEORGE H. MUNROE, late editor of the *Suffolk County* (Mass.) *Journal*, has become connected with the Boston *Commonwealth*.

Rev. JOHN WEISS has resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian Society in Watertown, Mass.

Judge J. S. BLACK is rapidly recovering from his injuries received by a railroad accident near Louisville, Ky.

The recent announcement of the marriage of Miss MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT was premature. Miss WARREN is now at home with her parents at Middleboro, Mass., and has not told the day of the union.

General R. E. LEE is at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

The Cowardly Assassination of Colonel A. J. Haynes in Arkansas.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, July 16.

Another of those most dastardly assassinations of Ex-United States officers by rebel desperadoes, which have blackened the history of the South so many times since the war, occurred last evening at about 6:30 o'clock, at the little town of Marion, the capital of Crittenden County, Arkansas, which lies across the Mississippi from Memphis. Captain A. J. HAYNES, formerly a gallant officer of the Third Colored Cavalry, was shot in the back and instantly killed, without a word of warning, by CLARENCE COLLIER. It appears that Captain HAYNES had just returned from a trip to Memphis, had stepped out of the hack which runs from Mound City to Marion, dropped into Justice WILSON'S office for a moment, and started to walk home to his place, a mile or mile and a half distant. On the best of terms with all the citizens of the county, he had no apprehension of danger. He had, however, barely turned the corner at Mrs. MCALLISTER'S, when COLLIER, who had apparently been lying in wait for him, came out from a grocery on the opposite corner of the street HAYNES was leaving, and, without a word of warning, drew a bead upon him with a double-barreled shotgun, and fired. The charge took effect in Captain HAYNES' left side. The assassin instantly discharged the contents of the second barrel into his back. The Captain fell upon his face a corpse. But the vengeance of the brutal fiend was not satisfied. He advanced toward his prostrate victim and emptied his revolver into his dead body, riddling it with balls. Two lodged in his head. The assassin coolly returned to the grocery whence he had issued to do his bloody work, received his coat, it is said, from the hand of GILBERT DOWELL, mounted a horse, evidently prepared for the occasion, and rode out of town undisturbed. It is reported that, beside DOWELL, JOHN MCCLUNG and Captain CLICK were in or about the grocery referred to during the assassination. These men are also reported as having left the town as soon as the excitement began to spread. The citizens rushed out on hearing the reports of the shotgun and pistol, but had not recovered from their consternation ere the assassin was beyond their reach. The colored people, who were warmly attached to Captain HAYNES, some of whom had served under him in the army, frenzied with rage, seized any arms at hand, mounted themselves as best they could and followed the trail of the murderer. They were out all night and are still hunting him in the canebrake in the southern part of the county.

The Sheriff gathered a posse, armed them, mounted them and started for the river, expecting that COLLIER would attempt to effect a crossing to this side of the Mississippi. The whole county is on the alert, and apparently sincere in their determination that the cold-blooded murder shall not go unpunished. Parties from Jones' Landing, a small place about twenty-five miles below Memphis, on the Arkansas shore, report COLLIER as passing there, on a jaded horse, about 10 o'clock last night.

CLARENCE COLLIER, the assassin, is a young man only about 21 years of age, of slim build, weighing about 135 pounds, with black hair, dark eye-brows and a small dark moustache. As young as he is, it is said that he has killed no less than five men. It will be remembered that young BETHELL, a son of our well-known citizen, P. C. BETHELL, was killed by him a year or so ago. We are informed that HAYNES and COLLIER had never had any hard words. COLLIER, having been connected with the Kuklux, as alleged, fled from the county when the militia came, but when the militia left he returned, and assured HAYNES that he had returned to live peaceably with all men. The relations between them are understood to have been of an entirely friendly character. Indeed, we are assured that Captain HAYNES was living on apparently the most friendly terms with all the citizens of the county. He interfered with no one, and since the advent of the militia was molested or threatened by no one.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Letters from Colonel Powell to June 7—Character of the Country—Running the Canyons—The Gateway of the Colorado Reached in Safety.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 17.

FLAMING GORGE,
ON GREEN RIVER, Wednesday, June 2, 1869.

On the 24th of May, at 1:30 o'clock, we started from Green River City. The rations, instruments, &c., were so divided among the boats as to have a fair proportion of the several articles on each. This precaution was taken that we might not be seriously crippled by the loss of a boat. The good people of the city turned out to see us off. This does not indicate that a great crowd came out, as the cities here lack people to make them densely crowded. But there are plenty of vacant lots yet.

We dropped down the river about seven miles, and went into camp, satisfied that our boats were quite manageable and not overloaded, as we had feared they would be.

Next morning we got an early start and ran along at a good rate until about 9 o'clock, when we ran aground on a gravelly bar. All jumped out and helped the boats over by main strength. Then came on a rain, and river and cloud seemed to conspire to give us a thorough drenching. Wet, chilled and tired almost to exhaustion, we stopped at a cottonwood grove on the bank and built a huge fire, then made a kettle of coffee, and were soon refreshed and quite merry.

When the clouds got out of our sunshine, on we started again. A few miles further down, a flock of mountain sheep was seen on a cliff to the right. The boats were quickly tied up, and three or four men went after them. In the course of a couple of hours they came straggling in again. The cook only had been successful, bringing in a fine fat lamb. The other men taunted him with finding it dead, but it was soon dressed, cooked and eaten, making a hearty 4 o'clock dinner. Then "all aboard," and down the river for another dozen miles. On the way down we passed the mouth of Smith's Fork, a dirty little river that seemed somewhat swollen. On the 26th we ran down to a point about two miles from the mouth of Henry's Fork, where a *cache* of rations and instruments had been made last Spring. When we landed it was cold and stormy, a brisk wind blowing from the mountains. The *cache* had been made under an overhanging rock near the river, where it was safe from the elements and wild beasts, but not safe from man; and as we had learned that a party of Indians had camped near it for several weeks, we had some anxiety for its safety. That was soon allayed; it was all right, and chronometer wheels were not taken for Ute hair ornaments, barometer tubes for beads, and sextant thrown into the river for "bad medicine," as had been prophesied. Taking up our *cache* the next day, we went down to the foot of the mountain and made this camp.

At a distance of from one to twenty miles from this point a brilliant red gorge is seen, the red being surrounded by broad bands of mottled buff and gray at the summit of the cliffs, and curving down to the water's edge on the nearer slope of the mountain. This is where the river enters the mountain range—the head of the first canyon we are to explore, or, rather, an introductory canyon to a series made by the river through the range. We have named it Flaming Gorge. The cliffs or walls we have found to be 1,200 feet high. You must not think of a mountain range as a line of peaks standing up out of the plains, but as a broad platform, fifty or sixty miles wide, from which mountains have been carved by the waters. You must conceive, too, that this plateau has been cut up by gulches, ravines, and canons in a multitude of directions, and that beautiful valleys are scattered about at varying altitudes. A mountain range is a mountain region, not a line of mountains, though such a region is much greater in length than width in most cases. The first series of canyons we are about to explore is a river channel cut through such a range of mountains. The Uintah Mountains here have an easterly and westerly direction. The canyon cuts nearly half way across the range, then turns to the east and runs along the central line, slowly crossing it to the south, keeping this direction more than fifty miles, and then turns to the southwest and cuts diagonally through the southern half of the range. This much we knew before entering the canyon, as we made a partial exploration of the region last Fall, and climbed many of its peaks, and, in a few places, reached the river walls and looked over precipices of many hundred feet to the water below. Now and then the walls are broken down by lateral canyons, the channels of little streams entering the river. Through two or three of these I found my way down to the water's edge in early Winter, and walked along the low-water beach for several miles, at the foot of the cliffs. Where the river has this easterly direction there is a canyon only on the western half. Along the eastern half, a broad valley has been made by the river. This has received the name of Brown's Hole, in honor of an old-time trapper, who once had his cabin there, and caught beaver and killed deer.

The second day in this camp it rained, and we employed the time in repairing one of our barometers that had broken on the way from New-York. A new tube had to be put in—that is, a long glass tube had to be filled with mercury, four to five inches at a time, and each installment boiled over an alcohol lamp. 'Tis a delicate task to boil the mercury without breaking the glass, but we had success, and were ready to climb and measure mountains once more. So the day following, we went to the summit of the cliff on the left, and took an observation. Another day has nearly been spent in geological and topographical work, and we are ready to enter the mysterious canyon. With some anxiety we start, for the old mountaineers tell us that it cannot be run. The Indians say, "Water heap, ketch 'em." But all are eager for the trial, and off we go.

JUNE 6.

We left camp at Flaming Gorge on the 30th of May, and quickly ran through the gorge; then wheeled to the left on the swiftly gliding current into another canyon with a direct run of nearly a mile; then the river turned sharply around the point of a narrow cliff to the right, about fifteen hundred feet high, and rolled in great waves back again to the west ford another mile; then became a quiet stream in a little valley. As this was our first experience with canyon rapids, we called it Canyon of the Rapids. Soon we entered another canyon in the gray rocks, and made a ride to the point where the river makes its grand turn to the east, and camped for the night. This camp was on the south side of the river, just opposite a dome-shaped mountain, around which the Green makes its turn, and we called it Beehive Point. Down the river the mountains were of red sandstone, and the evening sun played in roseate flashes from the rocks and shimmering green from the cedar spray and shimmered and flashed along the dancing waves away down the river. The landscape reveled in beautiful sunshine. The next day we started down through what we called Red Canyon, and soon came to rapids which were made dangerous by huge rocks lying in the channel. So we ran ashore and let our boats down with lines. In the afternoon we came to more dangerous rapids and stopped to examine them, and found that we had to let down with lines, and were on the wrong side of the river, but must first cross. No very easy matter in such a current with dangerous rocks below and rapids above. First I sent the pioneer boat *Emma Dean* over to unload on the opposite bank, then she returned to get another load, and running back and forth, she soon had nearly half the freight over. Then one of the large boats was manned and taken across, but carried down almost to the rocks, in spite of hard rowing. The other boats soon followed, and we went into camp for the night. At the foot of the cliff on this side, there was a long slope covered with pines. Under these pines we made our beds, and soon after sunset were seeking rest and sleep. The cliffs on either side were of rich, red sandstone, and stretched up toward the heavens 2,500 feet. On this side the long pine-clad slope was surmounted by a perpendicular cliff with pines on its summit. The cliff on the other side was bare rock from the water's edge up 2,000 feet, and then sloped back, giving a footing to pines and cedars. As twilight deepened, the rocks grew dark and sombre. The threatening roar of the waters was loud and constant, and I laid awake with thoughts of the morrow and the canyons to come, interrupted now and then by characters in the scenery that would attract my attention. And here I made a discovery that has been interesting and useful to me since. On looking at a mountain directly in front, the inclination of the slope to the horizon is greatly exaggerated, and the distance to its summit and its true altitude is correspondingly diminished. To judge of the slope of a mountain side you must see it in profile. Now, in coming down to this point during the afternoon, I had noticed the slope of a particular part of the cliff, and had made an estimate of its altitude. While at supper I had noticed the same cliff from a position facing it, and it seemed vertical but not half so high. But lying on my side and looking at the same, its true proportions appeared. This seemed a wonder, and I got up to take a view of it standing erect; 'twas the same cliff as at supper time. Lying down again, it was the cliff as seen in profile in proportions, with the advantage of seeing the features of its full face. And musing on this I forgot the morrow and the canyons to come. I had found a way to judge of altitude and slope as I could judge of distance and trend along the horizontal. The reason, too, is simple; a reference to the stereoscope will suggest it at once. Since then I have often laid down on my side to search the canyon wall far away to its summit.

The day following we had an exciting ride. The river glided and rolled down the canon at a wonderful rate. No rocks in the way to stop us, we made almost railroad speed. Here and there the water would rush into a narrow gorge, the rocks at the side rolling it to the centre in great waves, and the boats would go leaping and bounding over these like things of life. They reminded me of scenes I had witnessed in Middle Park. Herds of startled deer bounded through forests beset with fallen timber. I mentioned the resemblance to some of the hunters, and so striking was it that it came to be a common expression, "See the blacktails jumping the logs." Sometimes these waves would break, and their waters roll over the boats, which necessitated much bailing, and sometimes we had to stop for that purpose. It was thought by members of the party that at some points we ran at the rate of a mile per minute.

I estimated that we ran twelve miles in one hour, stoppages included. The distance was thought to be much more by others of the party. Last Spring I had a conversation with an old Indian who told me of one of his tribe making the attempt to run this canyon in a canoe with his wife and little boy. "The rocks," he said, holding his hands above his head, his arms vertical, and looking between them to the heavens, "the rocks h-e-a-p—h-e-a-p high. The water goes hoo-woogh, hoo-woogh, hoo-woogh! Water pony (the boat) h-e-a-p buck! Water ketch em! No see em Ingin any more! no see em squaw any more! no see em papoose any more!" Those who have seen these wild Indian ponies rear alternately before and behind, or "buck," as it is called in the vernacular, will appreciate his description.

At last turning a point we came to calm water, but with a threatening roar in the distance. Gradually approaching this roar, we came to falls and tied up just above them on the left bank. Here we had to make a portage. We unloaded the boats; then fastening a long line to the bow and another to the stern of one we moored it close to the edge of the falls. The stern line was taken below the falls and made fast, the bow line was taken by five or six men and the boat let down as long as they could hold it; then, letting go, the boat ran over and was caught by the lower rope. Getting one boat over that night we rested until morning; then made a trail among the rocks, packed the cargoes to a point below the falls, ran over the remaining boats, and were ready to start before noon.

On a rock, by which our trail ran, was written "Ashley," with a date, one figure of which was obscure—some thinking it was 1825, others, 1855. I had been told by old mountaineers of a party of men starting down the river, and ASHLEY was mentioned as one; and the story runs that the boat was swamped, and some of the party drowned in the canon below. This word "Ashley" is a warning to us, and we resolve on great caution. "Ashley Falls" is the name we have given the cataract. The river is very narrow here; the right wall vertical; the left towering to a great height, but a vast pile of broken rocks between it and the river; and some of the rocks, broken from the ledge, have rolled out into the channel, and caused the fall. One rock, "as large as a barn," stands in the middle of the stream, and the water breaks to either side. (Now, barns are of two sizes, large and small; take your choice.) The water plunges down about ten or twelve feet, and then is broken by rocks into a rapid below.

Near the lower end of Red Canyon there is a little valley, where a stream comes down on either side from the mountain summits in the distance. Here we camped for the night under two beautiful pines. The next day we spread our rations, clothes, &c., out to dry, and several went out for a hunt. I had a walk for five or six miles up to a pine grove park, its grassy carpet bedecked with crimson velvet flowers, set in groups on the stems of a cactus that was like a huge pear; groups of painted cups were seen here and there, with yellow blossoms protruding through scarlet bracts. Little blue-eyed flowers were hid away in the grass, and the air was fragrant with a white flower of the family "Rosaceæ." A mountain brook runs through the midst, which below was dammed by beavers. 'Twas a quiet place for retirement from the raging waters of the canyon.

Well, I am only half way down to this camp, and my letter is now long. I'll write again. Good night.

JUNE 7, 1869.

On the 4th of June we came down into Brown's Hole. Half way down the valley a spur of the Red Mountain stretched across the river, which cuts a canyon through it. Here the walls are comparatively low, but vertical, and vast multitudes of swallows have built their adobe houses on their sides. The waters are deep and quiet; but the swallows are swift and noisy enough, sweeping about in their curved paths through the air and chattering from the rocks, the young birds stretching their little heads on naked necks through the doorways of their mud nests and clamoring for food. They are a lively people.

So we called this Swallow Canyon. Stillwater Canyon was suggested as a name. Still down the quiet river we glide until an early hour in the afternoon, when we went into camp under a giant cottonwood tree, standing a little way back from the river, on the right bank. By night wild geese and ducks had been shot and a mess of good fish taken. We have a good supply of fish usually, and some birds, though the birds are not fine eating just now.

The next day, with one of the men, I climbed a mountain off on the right. A long spur, with broken ledges of rock, juts down nearly to the river. Along its crest, or up the hogback, as it is called, I made the climb. DUNN, who was climbing to the same point, went up the gulch. Two hours of hard work brought us to the summit. These mountains are all verdure-clad, pine and cedar forests are set about green parks, and snow-clad mountains are seen in the distance to the west. The planes of the upper green stretch out to the north until they are lost in the blue heavens, but the half of this river cleft range intervenes, and the river valley itself is at our feet. These mountains beyond the river are split into long ridges nearly parallel with the valley. On the further ridge to the north four creeks are formed. These cut through the intervening ridges—one of which is much higher than that on which they head—by canyon gorges; then they run in gentle curves across the valley to the river, their banks set with willows, box elders and aspen groves. To the east you look up the valley of the Vermillion, up which FREMONT found his path on his way to the great parks of Colorado.

The reading of the barometer taken, we start down again in company, and reach camp, tired and hungry, which does not abate one whit of our enthusiasm as we tell of the day's work with its glory of landscape.

That night my sleep was sweet, under a cotton-wood tree. At daybreak a chorus of birds awoke me. It seemed as though all the birds of the region had come to the old tree—several species of warblers, and meadow-larks in great numbers, with wood-peckers and flickers, and wild geese on the river. I reclined on my elbow and watched a meadow-lark in the grass near by for a time, and then woke my bedfellow to listen to my Jenny Lind. A morning concert for me—none of your *matinées*. Our cook has been an ox-driver, or "bull-whacker," on the Plains in one of those long trains now seen no more, and he has learned their ways. In the very midst of the concert his voice broke in: "Roll out! roll out! bulls in the corral! chain up the gap! roll out! roll out!" with a voice like that of the wagon-boss and night-herder combined and multiplied by two.

Our next day's journey was to this point, the head of the canyon, made by the river where it turns to the southwest, and cuts through the southern half of the range. This morning I climbed to the summit of the cliff on the left in one hour and thirteen minutes, and found it above camp 2,086 feet. The rocks are split with fissures deep and narrow, sometimes a hundred feet to the bottom. A grove of lofty pines find root in fissures that are filled with loose earth and decayed vegetation. On a rock I found a pool of clear, cold water, caught from yesterday's shower. After a good drink, I walked out to the brink of the cliff, and looked down into the waters below. I can do this now; but it has taken two years of mountain climbing to school my nerves to the state when I can sit with my feet over the brink and calmly look at the waters below. And yet I cannot look on quietly and see another do the same. I must either beg him to come away, or turn my back and leave.

The canyon walls are buttressed on a grand scale, and deep alcoves are cut out; ragged crags crown the cliffs, and there is the river roaring below. While I write, I am sitting on the same rock where I sat last Spring, with Mrs. POWELL, looking down into the canyon. When I came down, at noon, the sun shone in splendor on its vermillion walls shaded into green and gray where the rocks are lichened over. The river fills the channel from wall to wall. The cannon opened like a beautiful portal to a region of glory. Now, as I write, the sun is going down and the shadows are settling in the cannon. The vermillion gleams and rosy hues, the green and gray tints are changing to sombre brown above, and black shadows below. Now 'tis a grand portal to a region of gloom.

And that is the gateway through which we enter on our voyage of exploration to-morrow—and what shall we find? J. W. POWELL.

Tragedy in Canada—A Man Deliberately Shoots His Wife.

From the Hamilton Times.

BRANTFORD, Saturday, July 17.

JOHN HUNTER, grocer, shot his wife in this town last evening at 7 o'clock. Mrs. HUNTER has been away with a man named WATSON some months, and returned to Brantford a few days ago, and was staying at JOHN BROWN'S tavern, West Brantford. HUNTER borrowed a revolver and went there to see her, and after asking for a private interview they went up stairs. He asked her to acknowledge that she had had improper intercourse with WATSON, and to beg his (HUNTER'S) forgiveness, threatening at the same time to shoot her if she did not. She declined, and he fired two shots, one ball entering the chin, fracturing the maxilla bone. As she turned, the other ball entered her back and lodged in her right lung. HUNTER at once gave himself up, and is now in jail awaiting the result of the injuries. Drs. DIGBY and HENWOOD were called in, but up to the present time have been unable to extract the bullets. Mrs. HUNTER is in a very precarious condition, and little hopes are entertained of her recovery. It is said that HUNTER is of a quarrelsome disposition. Considerable excitement prevails in town in consequence.

The German School Reform Movement.

The agitation on the part of the Germans in this City to insure a reform of the present system of education, on the plan of the schools as established in Prussia and Switzerland, is steadily progressing. Last night an Association for the [illegible] Ward was formed at a meeting held in Market-street, and delegates to the lately formed Central organization were elected, as follows: C. MEDER, W. A. [illegible], L. A. STEIN, C. WOBHLI and C. [illegible]. A similar meeting was held in the Nineteenth Ward, when also delegates to above-named Central organization were elected. The proposed reform in the management of the public schools embraces a plan to introduce the German language in the schools as a branch of public instruction.

RAID ON THE CUBANS.

The Camp at Hoboken Broken Up—Capture of Fifty Men by the Marines—Reported Departure of Colonel Ryan for Havana.

From every direction reports arrive of fresh disasters to the Cuban fillibustering movement which originated in this City. The latest reverse which the patriots have met with occurred on Monday evening at West Hoboken, where a camp of fillibusters existed, having been established there on Monday morning. The camp consisted of an old and unfrequented dwelling-house, situated on the Weaverton road and within a few hundred yards of SHIPNEY'S floral park on the Hackensack River. The distance from Hoboken proper was about four miles. It was a very good hiding-place and was apparently in little danger of being discovered. At 9 o'clock on Monday night, however, a force of seventy-five marines under command of a Major, and fourteen sailors commanded by two Ensigns, embarked on board of a steam tug at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, bound for the locality mentioned. They had instructions from Admiral GODON to aid Marshal BARLOW in disbanding the camp and arresting the fillibusters. The naval detachment landed at the Elysian Fields, and was met by Marshal BARLOW and several of his deputies. Orders were then given to have the force proceed against the camp. After a tramp of three miles the marines came in sight of the dwelling and were then separated in two squads, in order to approach and surround the sleeping men from opposite directions, and thus cut off all avenues of retreat. The movement was strategically accomplished, and at a given signal the united command gave the inmates of the building notice of their presence. An entrance was immediately forced, and the aroused patriots were directed to dress themselves and get ready to march. This the latter proceeded to do in an unresisting manner, without giving the slightest trouble to their captors. During the excitement, however, more than half the prisoners managed to get outside of the cordon of marines and to escape to the swamps, where they successfully avoided their pursuers. The crowd of captives which remained was subsequently inspected and found to number fifty men. These were marched to the Elysian Fields, and at 2 o'clock in the morning were placed on board the tugboat which conveyed them to Fort Lafayette, where they joined the Gardiner's Island fillibusters who are confined there. Later information has been received in regard to the remnant of RYAN'S forces who were left on Gardiner's Island by the marines, they being unable to find their hiding-places. It is said that a gathering of the fugitives was held soon after the departure of the invaders, and that it was found that forty-one men had escaped capture. A consultation was held among them, when it was decided to make a hasty retreat from the island before the United States authorities had time to make another raid upon them. Dispatches were forwarded to the Cuban Junta without delay by a courier, it being desirous to have a vessel sent to the Island to take them off. A vessel was obtained which reached the island on Sunday evening. With the exception of Colonel RYAN, Colonel CURRIER and Lieutenant-Colonel BASSEY, the officer who escaped from the tugboat *Chase* with RYAN'S trunk, every one of the fillibusters took passage for this City. The three named officers went on board a small yacht, but did not disclose what was to be their destination. Previous to embarking the men cheered their superior officers, and promised to rejoin them in Cuba. They also gave cheers for the owner of the island and for his family. It was announced at the time that the men were to rendezvous at some quiet place in or near this City, for the purpose of reorganizing. It was also whispered about that Colonel RYAN and his two companions intended to have themselves transferred from the yacht to an Havana steamer, but it is believed that such a report was circulated with the design of misleading the Marshal's officers in regard to the real movements of the Cuban officers, who, it is conjectured, will soon land in this City. District-Attorney PIERREPONT returned from Newport yesterday, and devoted considerable time to Marshal BARLOW, who wished to have him decide on the future course toward the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. It was found that it would be difficult to keep them in confinement long, and equally difficult to allow their unconditional release. They will probably be liberated to-day on their personal recognisance, not to violate the Neutrality laws or engage in another expedition. Commissioners SHIELDS and WHITE will visit the Fort for the purpose of making the bonds.

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In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BRUEN—FORSYTH.—At Paris, on Thursday, June 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rue Bayard, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, and afterward at the Legation of the United States, HERMAN W. BRUEN, of New-York, to EMILY HOME, daughter of the late William W. Forsyth, of Albany, N. Y.

BURGESS—GOODLATTE.—On Wednesday, July 7, at Moy Church, by Rev. H. B. Carter, Incumbent, assisted by Rev. Edward Johnston, cousin of the bride, WILLIAM BURGESS, Esq., of New-York, son of the late Rev. William Burgess, of Glasgow, to ADELAIDE RICHARDSON, youngest daughter of the late David Richardson Goodlatte, of Salem Lodge, County Armagh, Ireland.

HONE—ATWOOD.—On Friday, July 16, by Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, PHILIP HONE to EMMA L., daughter of Chas. Atwood, Jr.

KNEVELS—VAN WAGENEN.—On Tuesday, July 20, in the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., D. C. VERPLANCK KNEVELS, of Fishkill, on Hudson, to MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Van Wagenen, of Newark, and adopted daughter of the late William J. Van Wagenen, of New-York.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Tuesday, July 20, of cholera infantum, A. W. SPIES, son of Wm. E. and Mary Barnes, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 56 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

BURKHALTER.—On Monday morning, July 19, after a lingering illness, EUPHEMIA, only daughter of Euphemia and the late Stephen Burkhalter.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 230 West 4th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BRECK.—At Bristol, Penn., on Sunday, July 18, GEORGE BRECK, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

COGSWELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, July 20, EDWARD WORTH COGSWELL, son of William J. and Alma C. Cogswell, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, and at 4½ o'clock from Grace Church, Jamaica.

CROSBY.—At sea, on Tuesday, June 15, on his voyage to Liverpool, HARMAN RUTGERS CROSBY, eldest son of Wm. H. Crosby, of Poughkeepsie, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, this afternoon, July 21, at 2 P. M. The train which leaves 30th-st. at 10:45 A. M. will arrive in time.

COLT.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday, July 19, 1869, THOMAS O. COLT, youngest son of the late Roswell L. Colt, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his late father.

DE MILLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 19, SAMUEL EDWARD, infant son of Peter E. and Maria De Mille.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in 126th-st., near 4th-av., on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock.

GIBSON.—On Monday, July 19, WOOD GIBSON, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Richfield Springs, MARY A., eldest daughter of Mark K. and Catharine Hamilton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Memorial Church, West 11th-st. and Waverly-place, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

IVES.—At his residence, Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, July 18, ABRAM IVES, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave New-York and New-Haven Depot at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M.

LEGGETT.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Flushing, L. I., FRANCES P. LEGGETT, eldest daughter of Dr. Charles P. and Ellen C. Leggett, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 22, at 3 P. M., from St. George's Church, Flushing. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

MAGEE.—At Manchester, England, on Wednesday, June 30, Mr. WALTER MAGEE, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

MACY.—On Monday, July 19, at Glen Cove, L. I., SILVANUS J., Jr., son of Silvanus J. and Caroline R. Macy, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 21, at 9½ A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 21 West 47th-st.

MILLER.—On Monday morning, July 19, HARVEY INGERSOLL, youngest son of George S. and Caroline E. Miller, aged 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Jas. L. Miller, No. 314 East 14th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 19, WILLIAM H. SMITH, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams') corner of 24th-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Monday, July 19, SPENCER EDWARD, youngest child of James T. and Juliet Deming Smith.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 5 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 224 East 11th-st.

WYNKOOP.—On Monday, July 19, JULIET GODWIN, youngest daughter of Robert D. and Belle Wynkoop, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Springtown, N. J., ANNA WINSLOW, daughter of Freeman Wood.

Funeral at Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mill-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100 ... 400
North Henry-st., w. s., 70 ft. n. of Hubert-st., 25x78.6x28.10x98 ... 350
North Henry-st., w. s., 139.3 ft. s. of Hubert-st., 25x124x86.9x50.7 ... 650
Trotter-st., e. s., 126 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100 ... 13,000
Union-place and Flatbush-av., s. e. corner, 50x214.6 ... 5,000
8th-st. and North 2d-st., s. w. corner, 91.9x32x21x31.10x31.2x85.0 ... 5,300
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Roseville-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bathgate-st., 100x200 ... 8,500
Holland-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Springfield-av., 100x100 ... 500
East Kinney-st., n. s., 221 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 18 ft. front ... 700
Newark-st., w. s., 169 ft. s. of Orange-st., 68x98 ... }
Chatham-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Orange-st., 39x97 ... } 20,000
Newark-st., w. s., 96 ft. s. of Orange-st., 3x28 ... }
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Ten per cent. on the day of sale; ten per cent. semi-annually thereafter.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell 100 splendid villa plots, each 50x100, on MONDAY, July 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J. For maps, &c., apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., and J. W. MORRIS, Auctioneer, Long Branch, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale duly issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Lake and State of Ohio, to me directed, I shall offer at public vendue at the door of the Court-house in the village of Painesville, in said County of Lake, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, the road bed of the Painesville and Hudson Railroad Company, being and lying in the Counties of Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga and Summit, with one terminus at Grand River Harbor, in the township of Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, and the other terminus at the depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in the township of Hudson, in said County of Summit, Ohio, together with the right of way and the lands occupied thereby, the superstructures and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots and all other buildings thereon, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the franchise, rights and privileges of said Painesville and Hudson Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same.

JAMES E. STEPHENSON, Special Master Commissioner.

Dated this 15th day of July, A. D. 1869.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to **$6,500,000.**

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity for sale at 95.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

South Side Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Piedmont Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Investments in above securities at present prices will pay from 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.
$320 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.

HENRY P. MARSHALL, No. 78 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 2, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND Bonds bought and sold by S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York City property. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin, on the line of the oldest and principal wagon-road in the State. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Capital stock, $3,000,000, a large portion of which has already been paid in.

The grading and bridging for the entire line have been completed from funds realized from stock subscriptions, and are now ready for the iron, which is being laid as rapidly as possible.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

It has also western connections with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and Union Pacific Railroad.

Having been appointed agents for the sale of these bonds, we with great satisfaction, and the utmost confidence, offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security; being issued by a road passing through the garden of Illinois, a State well known for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population; and through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities, with its valuable railroad connections, making it a through line and a first-class road in every respect.

Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.

The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.

We have personally thoroughly examined the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, beside the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Price 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$1,000,000 GOLD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE

MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 92½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River *via* Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 130 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.

Cash Capital ... $200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869 ... $140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 5, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,	James L. Stewart,
Chas. D. Bailey,	George J. Hamilton,
Samuel Raynor,	David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall,	Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin,	John Short,
Oliver W. Woodford,	William R. Foster,
William Simpson,	Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller,	Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Rose,	Henry W. Belcher,
Richard E. Peterson,	Joshua Barnum,
Edgar M. Crawford,	Walter M. Franklin,
John B. Simpson,	S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Whitfield,	James Y. Watkins,
John Robinson,	Merritt H. Smith,
John Ash,	Jonathan Purdy,
William Peet,	David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,065 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:

All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:

First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 25th day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.

Second—Fifty per cent. between the 22d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.

Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

RICHARD STOCKTON, } Treasurers.
H. S. SOUTHMAYD, }

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance and Bank Stocks. Also a large variety of other Securities, paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	120⅛	120⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67.	120⅜	120⅝
Coupon, 1881	120⅛	120⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862.	121½	122	10-40 Regist'd.	109¾	110
5-20 Coupon, '62.	123⅜	123⅝	10-40 Coupon.	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	121½	121¾	Gold	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65,	121⅝	121⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL ... $500,000 00
SURPLUS ... 295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS ... 795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital ... $200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869 ... 112,054 45
Assets ... $312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

31ST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital ... $250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869 ... 322,458 49
Liabilities ... 2,390 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, July 14, 1869.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent, free of tax and payable on demand. WM. R. MACDIARMID, Sec.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000
ASSETS ... $215,262 12

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of Government tax. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 7, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of all taxes,) payable on 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDers' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.

ALSO,

Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 3, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

E. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on demand, at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for ... 30 shares.
No. 8,066 for ... 5 shares.
No. 9,340 for ... 18 shares.
No. 12,965 for ... 21 shares.
Total ... 74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 388 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,) Will open on MONDAY, July 26.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000, Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Costar
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bockhorn,	August B. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Rudabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon each excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

(being the thirty-second dividend at that rate,) will be credited to the account of the depositors on the 1st of August, and payable on or after the 15th, and will be entitled to draw interest as an original deposit, if not called for. Money deposited up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

WM. MILES, President.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Deposits of any sum, from ten cents to ten thousand dollars will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST NOW DUE, AND PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JULY 21.

INTEREST ON NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first of every month. Accounts of depositors strictly private.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN, }

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE-positors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REMSEN, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 14, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of five per. cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-book at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:

3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 3,000 delf bowls, 900 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 19,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,500 litters, 300 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 600 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 1,500 spittoons, 10,000 tablespoons, 6,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 800 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, gridirons, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.

With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.: Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON FRIDAY, 23d July, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.:

Mortgage sale entire stock of lithographic presses and stones, engraved plates, maps, stereotype plates, &c., &c., without reserve, by order of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Mortgagees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store—

400 boxes Malaga Raisins.

Immediately after, at store No. 98 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern:

779 cases Italian Macaroni, damaged.

At 11½ o'clock, at store No. 93 Pearl-st.:

1,700 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD gold and silver jewelry, bar gold, and silver plate, &c., at No. 38 Chatham-st. Bargains to be had in new and second-hand gold and silver watches. Diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones bought and sold at A. BARNARD'S, Gold and Silver Refiner, No. 38 Chatham-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established 1845.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS OF BARNES' patent extension spring-bed bottom. It has been in use nearly five years, and given the utmost satisfaction. Apply to G. W. BARNES & SON, No. 315½ Bowery, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant (English) woman as a very superior cook; understands every branch of nice cooking; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; is a good bread and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing if required; four years' reference from her last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 367 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operates on machine; experienced nurse; very respectable; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant young woman, a situation as excellent cook—meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; has best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as good plain cook and competent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both fully qualified for the positions; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; will do general housework in a small family; wages, $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY from London, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three pair of stairs, to the back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; best City reference. Call at 318 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machines to go out by the day or week in private families; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address M. L. CARROLL, Station E, 8th-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do washing and ironing at her own room; is a very good laundress, and does fluting; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 433 East 14th-st., Room No. 9, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given from a place where she has lived four years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 828 3d-av., fourth floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking the entire charge; the best of City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation, in the City or country; understands all kinds of pastries, soups and jellies; in a boarding-house or private family. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; can do plain sewing, or would do up-stairs work; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Call or address S. F., No. 232 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 168 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; best of City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with good City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation in a first-class private family; is an excellent baker; City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, with undoubted City reference; has no objection to the county. Call at or address No. 156 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third story, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a very respectable young woman; first-class City reference given. Call or address No. 229 East 23th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHing by a respectable woman. Inquire at No. 124 West 24th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house. Call at No. 336 1st-av., Room No. 6.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of long and practical experience as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches relating to hot-house and green-house plants, flower garden and vegetables; is a first-class forcer of fruits, flowers and vegetables; references first-class. Address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious, single man; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a competent driver; in City or country; willing to assist in garden; can milk, if required; is sober and obliging; good City references. Address M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener of fruit and flowers; can mind a horse and cow and make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address R. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address B. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has long experience in City or country; has six years' reference from present employer. Call or address T. L., No. 113 West 37th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHment in Central New-York, an engraver to do lettering on silver ware and jewelry; must also be willing and competent to act as salesman when desired, and to make himself generally useful; a capable man can find a permanent situation. For particulars inquire of ROGERS & BRO., No. 203 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions, all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. No charge till suited.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place; Protestants; Americans preferred; the man to do farming work, the woman to attend a dairy; they must be well qualified and well recommended. Apply at No. 280 Madison-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—NEAR NEWARK, FOR PLAIN cooking and general housework, a thoroughly competent woman; family, five; house convenient; price first-rate. Address, with full particulars, WOODSIDE, Box No. 1,532 New-York, and advertiser will call.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, at Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, girls for housework, and those lately landed suited immediately. N. B.—No charge till suited.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN for the country; must be a thorough horseman; none need apply unless fully qualified; situation permanent. Address, stating name, references and last place, S., Box No. 335 Post Office.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRY GOODS importing house, to pack Yankee notions. Address Box 1,711 Post Office, giving reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK CAN find a permanent situation by applying at No. 25 West 39th-st., after 10 o'clock Wednesday.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY SALE.

THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS CO. Offer for sale their ENTIRE STOCK of

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive catalogue and price list, on application to the Company's agent.

WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.

Office corner Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City, N. J.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Samaria, Thursday, Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 1½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.......July 24	CALEDONIA......Aug. 14
COLUMBIA.......July 31	CAMBRIA.........Aug. 21
EUROPA.........Aug. 7	IOWA...............Aug. 28

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,866 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.	
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.	
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.	
NEVADA,	3,132 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.	
COLORADO,	3,025 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.	
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.	

CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.........(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER.............July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..................Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow 28th July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 202 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GULF STREAM....MCCREERY....Saturday, July 24
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE........Saturday, July 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M., each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sat., July 17.....10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 17.......2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 18.....9 A. M.	Sun., July 18.......3:30 P. M.
Mon., July 19....12 M.	Mon., July 19.......4 A. M.
Tues., July 20.....3 P. M.	Wed., July 21.......6:15 A. M.
Wed., July 21......3 P. M.	Thurs., July 22......7 A. M.
Thurs., July 22...3 P. M.	Fri., July 23.........7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R. foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DR. ROBERT THOMAIN, AT PRESENT residing at New-York, who, on the 19th of December, 1867, sold to Mr. Christian Ritter, of Zurich, in Switzerland, a house in Zurich belonging to his infant daughter Anna, is requested, in the course of six weeks from this day, to take steps to enable the Orphan Court of his country (Heimathorte) to approve the sale of said house belonging to his infant daughter Anna Thomain, or to prove that, being a citizen of the United States, he has the right, according to the laws of his country, to sell said house in the name of his infant daughter without the consent of said Orphan Court, in order that in case said sale should not be concluded, the sum of six thousand francs, deposited on account of said sale, at the United States Legation at Berne, should be returned to the purchaser.
By order of the District Court of Zurich.
OCHSNER, President.
WERDMULLER, Clerk of the Court.
L. P. DE LUZE, Consul of Switzerland, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.

CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Through cars are attached to the 12:30 noon train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and run through to Cape May without change, arriving at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City, and No. 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Supt.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons; young men qualified for the counting-house; separate parlors for ladies; day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school term will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MOUNTAIN HOME INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, N. Y.—The next session will commence Sept. 6; board and English tuition, $300 per year. For circular send to A. B. WILBUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF going to California, wishes a position as governess in a family residing there, or will take charge of the English Department of any first-class school in that State. She has seven years' experience in teaching, and furnishes unexceptionable references; would accept the position of companion to a lady about to take the journey. Address, appointing interview, Miss L. W., Box No. 41 Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES A situation; has been principal of a large public school; two years' experience; recommendations from last position. Address, stating salary, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation in a private school, or in a family as governess; the highest testimonials given. Address E. N., Station G.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.
Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.
Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
E. B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOS. B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.
MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, CHARLES H. BAILEY, } Executors.
je16-law6mW*

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 13th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at No. 236 Division-st., New-York.
FRANCIS O'KEEFE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the name of WASSERMAN, PALESTER & JOSEPH, was dissolved March 13, 1869, by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated at No. 285 Broadway.
S. WASSERMAN, M. PALESTER, A. JOSEPH.
JULY 19, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of PALESTER & JOSEPH, for the purpose of importing pipes, smokers' articles and fancy goods, and will continue at the old stand of Wasserman, Palester & Josephs, No. 285 Broadway.
M. PALESTER, A. JOSEPH.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS WARRANTED HALF PRICE.—Traveling bonnets and traveling hats, bloomers and sun hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest and largest in America. Nos. 877 and 889 Broadway. Save this.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor and handsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with private table, to a family or party of five or six gentlemen, for $200 per week, now or in September; house a few doors from the Coleman House; Nicolson pavement; references exchanged. Address M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET TO a gentleman of quiet, refined habits, a neatly furnished room, without board, in a very desirable location; positively references exchanged. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,743 Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for gentleman, wife and daughter 7½ years old; two unfurnished communicating rooms; location north of 50th-st. Address, with terms, P. W., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO LET—AT NO. 9 WEST 33D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board at Summer prices can be had at No. 85 West 12th-st.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms, with board, at No. 52 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms, with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. A. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot, accommodations excellent, terms moderate, permanent families desired; plenty of shade, play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountain to New-York. Reference, R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—TWO double rooms on second floor of a private boarding house; delightfully situated on the Sound; ten minutes' drive from landing or depot; to responsible party terms made satisfactory; possession given July 31. Inquire of S. T., No. 76 Gold-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had by a family of six or eight persons, or less, till Sept. 13, at Morristown, N. J.; the finest location in town; house supplied with gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—A few more boarders can be taken; new house, large rooms, well ventilated, bathroom, &c. Address J. B. WEBSTER, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—Pleasant rooms and first-class board in a private family. Address Mrs. ANN N. COLE, Box No. 265 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER.
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel.
THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK, BY THE CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF SARATOGA, AT THE UNION HOTEL,
On THURSDAY, July 22, at 9 o'clock P. M.
LELAND BROTHERS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. **WM. R. BARR,** Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.
Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life;" recommended before marriage.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY one who can equal the great European celebrated independent, business and medical clairvoyant in America, Mrs. LINWOOD. Don't fail to consult her on all events throughout life. Likeness, name, lucky numbers. Causes speedy marriages. No. 590 (new No. 654) 8th-av., near 42d-st.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF DORA. | LAST NIGHTS OF DORA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
In active preparation and will shortly be produced, (for the first time in this theatre,) Boucicault's great play of
THE LONG STRIKE,
which will be presented with
AN UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST,
and appropriate scenery and appointments.
DORA at 8 P. M.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10 P. M.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 21, AT 8.
1. March, "Festival".........................Hamm
2. Overture, "Othello"......................Rossini
3. Waltz, "Morgenblatter"..................Strauss
4. Air d'Eglise, (composed 1667).........Stradella
5. Scene de Ballet, "Prophet"............Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "Freyschutz"....................Weber
7. Serenade. Solo for Cornet..............Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song" (new)...Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani"...............Bellini
10. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".......Nicolai
11. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet.......Frewin
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schutzen" (new).........Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.,
WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
E. EDDY. FOURTH WEEK. E. EDDY.

Every evening at 8.	Every afternoon at 2.
THE POLICE SPY.	RAG PICKER OF PARIS.
THE POLICE SPY.	RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by Dodworth's unrivaled Orchestra, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $25,000 to $30,000, in a cotton commission house one year established, and well and favorably known throughout the Cotton States; business exclusively commission; (advances made, with safe margins, only on cotton, &c., in hand;) is without risk; gentleman having some business experience preferred; communications confidential. Address for three days, with real name and particulars, and appointing interview, COTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The undersigned desires to dispose of the whole or part of a job printing office, now doing a permanent business. Address HENDERSON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN SHOW 3 minutes; must be perfectly sound, and kind in every particular, and fully guaranteed; also, a good top buggy and harness; cash will be paid if sold low. Address Post Office Box No. 3,290, New York.

HORSES.—PAIR BLACK MARES, 8 YEARS old, 14½ hands; stylish travelers, and fast in single, double harness or under saddle; free of all vice; sold at reasonable price. Inquire for WILLIAM, No. 131 West 17th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS B. OAKLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PARKER, individually and as a member of the firm of Parker & Peck, by whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869.—In Bankruptcy.—At Brooklyn, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869, before Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the Eastern District of New-York.—Eastern District of New-York, ss: This matter came on to be heard at the United States Court Rooms in the City of Brooklyn on July 2, 1869, in said Court, and the said Charles Parker appeared by Stanley Langdell & Brown, his attorneys, and Edward H. Peck having been duly called to appear and show cause, if any there were, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, failed to appear. And thereupon, and upon consideration of the proofs in said matter, it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true; and it is therefore adjudged that the said Charles Parker and Edward H. Peck, copartners in trade composing said firm of Parker & Peck, are bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And it is further ordered that the said Edward H. Peck shall, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver, or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the Marshal, as messenger, a schedule of all his creditors and inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act.
Witness Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said [L. S.] District Court, and the seal thereof, at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869.
SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk of District Court for said District.
A true copy of the original adjudication of bankruptcy. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEEMON A TRIPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leemon A. Tripp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
jy21-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY JOHNSON and ISAAC M. KING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Johnson and Isaac M. King, carrying on business as partners New-York City, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MCCARTAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1869.
jy7-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,178.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. HATCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Hatch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Sir: This is to give you notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of July, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee.

PERSONAL.

J. WADE, OR A. C. WILSON CAN meet his brother, F. B. W., at French's Hotel on the 21st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.

LUCILLE	LA	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	VOLEUSE	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	D'ENFANTS,	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	AS	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	MARGARET	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	ROOKLEY,	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	THE	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	CHILD	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	STEALER.	WESTERN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
THE BEST NINTH WEEK. ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. FUN.
THE ONLY THE THEATRE. PANTOMIME.
FUN. Most Effectively Ventilated. FUN.
THE BEST GEO. L. FOX'S ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. Great American Pantomime, FUN.
THE ONLY Hiccory Diccory Dock, PANTOMIME.
FUN. With all its Many Wonders. FUN.
THE BEST Clown, G. L. Fox. ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. Sangali and Grand Ballet. FUN.
THE ONLY Kiralfy Troupe. PANTOMIME.
FUN. Haniola, Imre and Bolossy. FUN.
THE BEST With Eleven ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. Sensational Dancers. FUN.
THE ONLY Shower of Cats. PANTOMIME.
FUN. Fox's Flying Velocipede. FUN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1869.
LAST TEN NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
THE LAURI FAMILY,
and the
CLODOCHE TROUPE.
Will speedily be produced—BOUCICAULT and House's great Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA.
Messrs. HANLEY and MIACO, the Flying men of the Air; Champions of both Hemispheres. MERRY COBBLER. FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS. LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
Dan Bryant and the Excelsior Troupe every night.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEP'T, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed and addressed to the "Committee on Telegraph" of this Board, for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th inst.
The plan to embrace a Central Office with radiating metallic circuits, not less than four hundred automatic street boxes and suitable alarm machinery for eighty stations, with not more than ten boxes or stations on any one circuit. The machinery, poles, wires and several attachments to be of the best quality and improved style.
The "Commissioners" reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which in their judgment do not embrace a perfect and reliable system.
Specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.
Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.
Also, for 3,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.
Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.
Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."
Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.
Sealed proposals to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 22d inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, to wit:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
20,000 c. ft. best quality fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine Plank Stocks, none to be less than 35 ft. and to average 45 ft. in length, to be 14 inches square at the top end and free from all defects.
Bidders will state in their bids the date within which they will complete the delivery if awarded them. Blank forms will be furnished from this office, and bids be opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.
Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed:
"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.
Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Condition of the University—Liberality of its Friends in New-York—The Question of a New Location for the College—The Next Freshman Class.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

This afternoon the College grounds are wearing an unmistakable Commencement aspect. The Professors are busy closing up term matters and examining candidates for admission. Seniors are running around for autographs and pictures; vigilant Sophomores watch the trains and confuse incoming Freshmen with their forwardness of manner and strenuous electioneering for their favorite societies; and the hotels are filling up.

To-morrow and Thursday's proceedings will be of much more interest than yesterday and to-day's. The number of candidates who have presented themselves this term for admission to the next Freshman Class is 126, of whom sixty-eight have been admitted, forty-four conditioned and fourteen rejected. With those who will apply in the Fall, the class will probably number 150. At the examination for admission to the Scientific School to-day, twenty-five were admitted out of thirty-three candidates.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Alumni have just issued their circular, containing statements respecting the late progress and present condition of the various departments of the University, for the information of its graduates, friends and benefactors.

The question of the removal of the College to another site is of such interest to every Yalensian throughout the country that the Committee's presentation of the case deserves wide circulation. The important portion of it is as follows:

"The construction of the two dormitory buildings and of the chapel, for which the large donations, reported in last year's statement, have been received by the College, has not yet been entered on. But the prospect of their erection, as well as of the Peabody Museum and the new building for the Theological Department, has given interest and earnestness to a question sometimes raised before—whether the College should leave its old site, to gain a more spacious one in some other part of New-Haven. It is supposed that a situation could now be obtained more advantageous than may ever be obtainable hereafter; that $100,000 would secure a lot of fifty acres, extending from Prospect-street to Whitney-avenue, about half a mile north of the residence of the late JAMES HILLHOUSE, Esq. The very great beauty of such a position on the ridge between East and West Rocks, and commanding the finest views of both, will be recognized by all the graduates. The present site, indeed, is not without its advantages; it has the old traditions of the institution; it looks out pleasantly on the public square; it is within easy access of the railroads; it feels the influence, at once enlivening and restraining, of the City life around it. The only strong objection to it is its smallness. Containing less than nine acres in the College square, with perhaps two more in the lots beyond Elm and High streets, it seems barely sufficient for the wants of the institution in the present and the immediate future. Nor will it be possible here, without very heavy expense, to buy up contiguous lots and houses, so as to provide for the growth and expansion to which we look forward in time to come. Apparently, the College buildings hereafter to be erected will have to be placed near each other, without much regard to the best architectural effects. Many of them must stand inconveniently near to city streets, which with the growth of the town will become more and more crowded and noisy. The retirement and quiet desirable for academic pursuits will to a considerable extent be lost. It is evident, then, that the College needs more ground than it has, or is likely to have, in its present location. And it is scarcely less evident that, if a change of place is ever to be made, it should be made at once, before the erection of costly buildings which the removal would render useless.

Under these circumstances, the Faculty of the Academical Department, the one chiefly interested in the question, have thought it their duty to take up the whole subject, and to give it a prolonged and careful consideration. As the result, most of them agree in thinking, first, that the proposed change of location, if there were no financial difficulties in the way, would on the whole be advantageous for the College; but, second, that the financial difficulties are apparently so great and formidable, as to make the undertaking all but hopeless. To purchase the new site, to prepare it for occupation, to erect suitable edifices, dormitories, chapel, library, &c., would undoubtedly require an amount of money largely exceeding that which could be realized from selling the present grounds and buildings; the excess could hardly fall below $250,000, and might, not improbably, rise above $500,000."

To obtain this amount would be a difficult matter, and the College cannot run the risk of diminishing resources which it now has for its work of instruction.

With the Alumni and friends of the College rests the problem of how to raise this large sum in case it becomes necessary to change the location.

The theological department of the University never enjoyed finer prospects than at present. Its endowments have considerably increased of late, and, as already announced, work has commenced on the new building at the corner of Elm and College streets.

Several prominent citizens of New-York are among the subscribers to its building fund. Hon. WM. E. DODGE and Professor S. F. B. MORSE have contributed $10,000 each, and GEORGE BLISS' and ROBERT BONNER's names appear on the list. Members of the Broadway Tabernacle Church have subscribed $15,900. The Clinton-avenue Church of Brooklyn has raised $3,700; Officers of Yale College, $5,000; citizens of New-Haven, $16,900. The entire contributions for this purpose amount to $106,650. For instruction in this department $25,175 have been subscribed.

The growth of the library has not been as satisfactory as in some previous years. Among the few recent donations of books to it the most noticeable is the gift of about one hundred volumes of English literature from JOHN MACMILLAN & Co., publishers in London. Mr. HIRAM DEWING, of Charleston, S. C., has given files nearly complete of the Charleston *Daily Courier*, for the whole period of the war, of the Charleston *Daily Mercury* for the last three years of the war, and about one year each of the Richmond *Examiner*, Richmond *Dispatch* and Raleigh *Standard*, with fragments of other files—altogether a most valuable collection.

Changes are meditated in the law and medical departments, but no definite action has been taken yet.

Compared with her condition ten or fifteen years ago, Yale to-day is prosperous; but she still feels the restraint of a limited fund from which to compensate her corps of instructors. More professors and professorships she needs, and endowments could not be more useful than when applied in this direction. The interior life of the College demands the first attention, its buildings next.

To-morrow the Alumni meeting is held, which promises to be of considerable interest.

The Hell Gate Obstructions—A New Invention Designed to Remove Them.

A number of engineers and expert machinists met last evening, at No. 133 Fourth-street, Williamsburg, for the purpose of inspecting the working model of an invention lately patented, calculated to remove the rocky obstructions at Hell Gate. The inventor is Captain SAMUEL LEWIS, a well known citizen of the 'Burgh. The invention combines within itself sixty-three drills for subaqueous operations, a dredge, besides facilities for blasting, grapling and for lifting the masses of rock that may be blown off by the blast. The whole machine is propelled by steam, and, being placed in the centre of a boat, through the bottom of which the drills are run when in operation, may be moved from point to point with the greatest facility. When the machine is at work the boat is raised clear of the water, obviating the difficulty of pressure against the tide, which has hitherto been the main obstruction antagonistic to the successful operation of all other machines designed to remove the rocks at Hell Gate. When not in use, the drilling apparatus, which is fixed in a framework, can be raised so as to fit into a cavity prepared for it in the bottom of the boat, and offers but slight, if any, resistance, to the speed of the craft while moving to any desired point. Whenever it is desirable to remove a drill point, or to elongate a bar affixed thereto, a very simple contrivance holds the drill required, at certain intervals, and as the machinery keeps moving all the others, it at the same time brings the point required out of the water. In this manner the operations of one, two, or a dozen drills may be suspended while the remainder are continued at work. The whole invention has passed the severest criticism, and is pronounced by experts the best now known to perform the work for which it is designed. A company has been formed for putting it to practical use.

Return of the New-York Vocalists from Baltimore.

Yesterday afternoon the New-York singers who, at the close of the Saengerfest at Baltimore, went off to Richmond, returned to this City in high glee and good spirits. They are the members of the Social Maennerchor, and some members of the Teutonia and Liederkranz Societies. In Richmond they were the guests of the Society of Virginia, which had made ample arrangements to entertain its guests in return for their reception accorded to the Society, on its visit to New-York four years ago on the occasion of the Saengerfest in this City. On Friday a concert was given in Richmond, which was attended by the élite of the populace, and on Tuesday a picnic had been arranged. The appearance of the New-York excursionists caused some excitement in Richmond, and they were treated with the greatest hospitality. Yesterday the return of the singers was celebrated at the headquarters of the Social Maennerchor, in Third-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

The Coroner's Inquest Fails to Elicit any New Facts—No Clue Obtained as to Who Committed the Foul Deed.

Coroner WHITE resumed the inquest yesterday afternoon, at Hoboken, in the case of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, who is supposed to have been murdered some time between Thursday night and Friday morning last. The details of the case have already been fully published, and so great is the interest that the case has excited that the Coroner's office was crowded to suffocation during the examination yesterday. As will be seen from the testimony appended, the affair remains as much a mystery as ever. The following is the evidence adduced:

Andrew Douglas deposed that he lived in Providence, R. I.; had been in Hoboken since last Thursday; was not acquainted with the deceased; saw him between six and seven o'clock on Thursday evening; he came on the pier with a man of the name of Bingham; witness went and had a glass of beer with him; they had one glass of lager, and Mr. Bingham paid for it; they were about having another when the boss of the dry dock came in, who was asked to join them, but refused; witness was then introduced to Officer Lawrence; was to have met deceased at nine o'clock, but forgot to meet him; afterward saw him with a woman along with him; they all went into the drinking saloon, and deponent thought they had three glasses of lager; deceased then wanted to have another drink, but deponent did not wish to take any more; deponent was then introduced to the woman; there were some parties sitting behind them, and he said, "Do you know where I saw you the other night;" they replied, "What do you mean?" and he added, "Don't let me catch you there again, I can't stand it all the time;" they then said "Don't be too hard on a fellow, officer;" they then left; the deceased said those "are two hard cases;" deponent did not make any reply, as he did not want to know anything about hard cases; they all then went on board, accompanied by the girl; saw no one on deck but the workmen, who were at work all night; it was not a very dark night; when he got to bed, did not hear any noise after Lawrence had left; if there had been a noise or muss, thought he should have heard it; saw no blood on the edge of the boat or on the dock; deceased, when he left, had lager-beer enough to feel very good, but not very drunk; did not see him have any club; they got on and off the vessel, the *Galatea*, by a ladder; when deceased left the vessel, they piloted him down, because of the difficulty of getting off; there was nothing in the condition of Lawrence to lead one to suppose that he was drunk; deponent could not say whether he had formed any particular opinion as to whether Lawrence was drunk or not; the first time deponent heard of the discovery of the body was at nine o'clock Saturday morning; had heard nothing of his being missed before.

TESTIMONY OF VICTORINE HUGG.

Victorine Hugg, being duly sworn, testified that she resided at No. 117 Forsyth-street, New-York; knew Mr. Lawrence, had known him since he had been on the ferry; deponent came over on Thursday night; saw Lawrence at the ferry and he asked her where she was going; she replied, "To see a friend;" deceased said she should not go; they then went down to the ferry together, where Douglas spoke to them; Lawrence then said, "Let's all go and take a drink;" deponent then went into the drinking saloon, and the men to the lager beer bar; she had some soda-water, and Lawrence then said he had some friends he would introduce to deponent who would treat her all right; the men then had another drink, and wanted to go on board the vessel; Lawrence said he would carry deponent on board; they wanted her to drink, but she would not; she remained with Douglas until five o'clock; when deponent went to the ferry on Friday morning they asked her what she had done with the deceased, and she answered, nothing; while in the saloon Lawrence met a man named Nattress, to whom he remarked that if he caught him again where he caught him that morning there would be trouble; Nattress replied, "That's all right, Lawrence, I'll give you some cigars;" neither Persons nor Douglas had any unpleasantness with Lawrence that night; Persons did not want to stay with deponent, as he was a married man; when Lawrence left the vessel he staggered slightly; deponent was in a fit condition to descend to the shore from the vessel in safety; they all stayed in the cabin ten or fifteen minutes; Mr. Persons first left the cabin; he went with Lawrence to the ship's side, and returned within ten minutes; there were no marks or bruises about Lawrence's face when he was in the saloon.

JAMES PERSONS ON THE STAND.

James Persons testified that he never saw Lawrence before Thursday last; went with Douglas to get a drink; Douglas met Lawrence, who was with a woman whom he introduced to Douglas as his wife; saw Lawrence land from the dry dock on going home; he said he was all right; while going home from Woods' saloon to the gate half a dozen or more passed them; there was no unsteadiness in the gait of deceased.

William McCullough deposed that he resided at Newark; had had no work since last Friday week; had been night watchman on the Morris and Essex Railroad; he gave up the night work as injurious to his health; came down on Thursday from Newark to Washington-street with his mother; when passing along Washington-street heard some music in a concert saloon, and went in; had some drinks; never saw Lawrence till then; when Nattress and deponent left the saloon they went to the ferry, but Nattress said it was too early to go to New-York; when they came out of the saloon deponent asked, referring to deceased, "Who was that?" to which Nattress replied, "An officer around the ferry."

William Nattress deposed that he did night work on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and slept at the round-house; was not working last week; his business was that of a carpenter; had saved up $80, and thought he would have a little rest; lived in Warren-street, Hudson City, sometimes with his father; had been once arrested for being drunk, but not by Mr. Lawrence; was acquainted with Officer Lawrence; saw Lawrence on Thursday night at Nick Linder's saloon; he spoke to deponent about something, and deponent replied, "All right, I am going to New-York, and will bring you back a handful of cigars and you can smoke all night;" did not go to New-York that night; never smuggled any cigars in his life; never had an unpleasant word with Lawrence; expected to get the cigars to give him from a lady friend in New-York; she is in the country now; did not go to New-York because he was tired; the moon was up, but the clouds were passing, [laughter;] slept that night in a shed; had been out of employment about six or seven weeks; had only a few cents left out of $80; had not paid for any meals since Thursday; kept his clothes at Mr. Myers'; had not changed his shirt since Thursday; had sold his Derby hat; was not on the propeller at all; never slept around the dry dock.

The jury here took a recess, it being 6 o'clock, for one hour, in the meantime making an inspection of the dock where the deceased was found.

At 7 o'clock the jury reassembled, and several other witnesses were called, whose testimony, however, added but little light to the investigation. Captain CHASE, Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry, seemed to be of the opinion that a murder has been committed, as he did not think a man could slip off the dock. BINGHAM and the Spaniard, VEGO, were also examined, the latter declaring that he knew nothing of LAWRENCE, and that he was not engaged in smuggling, as had been alleged.

At this juncture Coroner WHITE discharged all the prisoners with the exception of NATTRESS, who is still held. The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday next, when medical testimony will be taken.

M. M. Pomeroy's Lecture on Success and Temperance.

A public temperance meeting was held last evening in Demilt Hall, under the auspices of the Father Matthew Society No. 6, to listen to an address by "Brick" POMEROY. There was quite a slim attendance. The exercises were opened by singing.

Mr. POMEROY made an address of about an hour's length, which was both amusing to the audience and characteristic of the speaker. He began by an allusion to himself, saying that probably there was no man living who was blessed with more political enemies than he; yet he hoped he had many staunch friends, who would give him credit for sincerity in his efforts for the benefit of his fellow men. The subject of his address was "Success," to which achievement there were many roads, none so sure, however, as earnest effort combined with steadfastness to the principles and practices of temperance. In support of this idea, and making a practical application, he said he was confident that there were hundreds of workingmen living in tenement-houses, who might be in comfortable homes, if not wholly independent, were it not for their indulgence in practices of extravagance and intemperance. He urged upon his hearers that no matter how cramped they might be by poverty, there was a chance for the acquirement of a competency at least, if they fix upon a definite purpose and be steadfast in the pursuit of their aim. He deprecated the possession of wealth at an early age in life as one of the greatest obstacles to success, as it afforded the easier road to intemperate indulgences. After elaborating upon this idea, and illustrating the point by anecdotes, which were both original and amusing to the audience, he devoted considerable time to a history of his own career, and impressed upon his hearers that while, by persistent effort, great results could be accomplished, their effect and their endurance depended mainly upon the purity of the intent and an abstinence from practices and indulgences that impair the abilities of men. Naturally good men, liberal fellows, the *sons of rich men* are those who "*go to the devil*;" narrow-minded men and misers never tread the road of intemperance. He urgently advised temperance men to be charitable toward all who fall, and to follow his own example. The audience was pleased. [illegible]

BURGLARY AT RIVERHEAD.

Two Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry and Twelve Hundred Dollars in Money Stolen.

On Monday night the large building of R. T. SKIDMORE & Co., in Riverhead, was entered by thieves, who forced their way into three separate apartments, and after securing a booty of about $3,200 made their escape. The thieves were no doubt experts, from the manner in which they carried out their work, and the ingenious manner in which they cut off all communication that would tend to favor their detection and arrest. The first thing which they did was to enter the telegraph office and steal the apparatus, so as to cut off all communication between that point and New-York. They next visited the building first mentioned, and after examining the doors and windows, proceeded to a blacksmith shop near by and procured a pair of hammers and two chisels. They returned and applied a "jimmy," and forced open the outer door, which was an iron one, and then with the aid of skeleton keys unlocked the inner door, leading to the office of R. T. SKIDMORE & Co., where they found a large Marvin safe, which they blew open by drilling holes and inserting powder. In this they found about $350 in money and a number of checks and bonds. They took the money, and although scattering the other notes about, did not remove any of them. Having succeeded without interruption thus far, they next entered the office of Supervisor WELLS, whose safe they also blew open by a like process, but found only about $150, as on Monday afternoon he had removed several thousand dollars therefrom. There was also a quantity of notes and checks in this safe, but they were not disturbed. For the third adventure they forced open the door leading to the jewelry store of WILLIAM BAYARD. Here they found a number of watches in the showcases of both gold and silver, but thinking that the safe contained the more desirable article, they proceeded to force open the door, and finally succeeded. Here they found a large number of watches and other valuable articles of jewelry, together with about $700 in ready cash. As in the two previous cases, they did not disturb the papers in the safe, but proceeded to appropriate the jewelry and money without the slightest discrimination. They took from Mr. BAYARD about $2,000 in jewelry and the $700 in money, which, added to the loss of Messrs. SKIDMORE & Co. and WELLS, amounts to about $3,200.

Yesterday morning the thieves were tracked as far as the railroad depot in Riverhead, where it was ascertained from the watchman that they had gone on to Yaphank, a station twelve miles to the west. Here they took the 6 o'clock train, and arriving at Jamaica, one of them went to East New-York and the other to Williamsburg. They were quite young, and one was dressed in a heavy, snuff-colored suit of clothes, and the other in light colored pants and vest and a black cloth coat and cap. The watchman is charged with having been bribed by the miscreants, as he tells very crooked stories. Two detectives have been placed upon their track, but little hopes are entertained of their immediate apprehension.

Condition of the Brooklyn Streets.

The Water Board is now responsible for the condition in which the streets of Brooklyn are kept by the contractors. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen made sad havoc of the street-cleaning business. The contractors appeared to be able to get their money whether they cleaned the streets or not. There were some of them who were conscientious men who kept their wards clean, but they were not sufficiently numerous. There seemed to be so much relationship between Common Council committees, City Hall parasites or hangers-on and the contractors, that drawing money for work never performed was merely a formal exercise—a performance involving merely a knowledge of the routine of getting from the Committee to the City Treasurer. Now, however, it is different. A new set of contractors have bid for the work at what must be regarded as particularly reasonable figures. The total amount of the contracts for street cleaning from the beginning of July to the end of December is $44,765, an average of about $2,035 per ward. The Water and Sewerage Board are, meantime, engaged in some very extensive undertakings, such as the paving of streets with Nicolson and Scrimshaw pavements, and laying some important sewers, involving heavy expenditures of money, and while so engaged they feel the necessity of securing and holding the public confidence and support. To this end they undoubtedly feel abundantly able to afford to exact from every street-cleaning contractor a thorough "toeing of the mark." Of this the contractors seem to be fully aware, and are bestirring themselves as contractors never did before. The complaint book in the Commissioner's office is a wonderful admonition to them, the more especially as if they fail to do the work the Board sends and has it done, and deducts the expense from the monthly payment of the negligent contractor, whoever he may be. The result is a most remarkable improvement of the aspect of the streets, an improvement which is becoming more apparent every day. The new broom is sweeping decidedly clean, and if contractors find that they have under-estimated the value of the work they have undertaken there is no help for them short of January 1, 1870, when they can bid for the job once more and go higher, but as it is they must "sweep clean," so as to enable the Water Board to see where new pavements are really necessary. The people in various localities are now expressing themselves favorably to the Nicolson and Scrimshaw pavements; they want to be rid of the noise of Belgian or cobble-stone, and as there is no longer danger of concentrated traffic on the smoothly paved streets, they are reconciled to the cost of the new style. Thus there is a prospect of having in Brooklyn well-paved and well-cleaned streets. For cleanliness the streets of Brooklyn are offered in comparison with those of any other large city, and are daily becoming cleaner.

The Jersey Schuetzenfest.

The annual festival of the Jersey Schuetzencorps was commenced yesterday, and will continue for three days and nights at Mount Pleasant Park. The proceedings were inaugurated by a procession composed of the following bodies: New-York Schuetzencorps, Captain GERDES; Hudson City Schuetzencorps, Captain ELLER; Williamsburgh Schuetzencorps, Captain BRINCKER, and a Committee from the Columbia Schuetzencorps, of New-York, who met at the headquarters of the Jersey Schuetzencorps, in Cooper's Hall, and marched through a number of the principal streets on their way to Mount Pleasant Park. While the procession was marching, thirty-six guns were fired from the Park. The procession presented an imposing appearance. On their arrival at the Park, an ample lunch was served, prepared by the skillful hands of Messrs. GLEIN & NEHRBASS, after which the shooting-gallery became the centre of attraction, the firing drawing large numbers of the visitors from the other attractions. The target practice continued during the whole afternoon, but no account can be given of the shots until the last day of the festival, when the awards will be made. A number of prizes are being contended for, in all valued at $3,000. At the ball-room, sweet music was discoursed by Wannamacher's Band, from New-York, and the floor was covered with merry devotees of the terpsichorean art. The dancing platform and the piazzas of the refreshment room, and every place that offered an opportunity, was covered with branches. The trees were full of Chinese lanterns and the stage illuminated with calcium lights, which were lighted after dinner had been served, making the place light as day. At 7 o'clock the Hudson City Corps withdrew, and were cheered as they marched out, the band playing martial music. Everything so far has passed off very pleasantly, no accidents having occurred, and the success of the arrangements reflects great credit on Mr. ERNEST HERMANN, the Secretary of the Jersey Schuetzencorps, who has charge. During the day over 2,000 persons have visited the Park, and had it not been for the adverse state of the weather there is no doubt but that the Park would have been taxed to contain the crowd. A fine display of fireworks from J. G. & I. EDGE's was given, under the charge of J. W. THOMPSON, the veteran pyrotechnist. Dancing continued all night.

Twenty-first District Union Republican Association.

A well-attended meeting of this political organization was held last evening at Masonic Hall, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Eighty-sixth-street. The officers present were the President, W. H. DE CAMP, Esq., and Mr. E. J. SALMON, Secretary.

Forty-five new members were proposed, among whom were Captain JAMES M. THOMPSON and RUFUS P. COWING, when, after considerable debate, in which Messrs. DEWEY, G. W. BEALE, CYRUS T. FROST, C. A. COOPER and Ex-Judge WELCH took an active part, it was resolved to appoint a committee of five "to take such action as may be deemed wise with any members who are acting with any hostile organization, and to report facts at next meeting."

In accordance with this resolution the Chair appointed Messrs. DEWEY, FROST, COOPER, VAN WINKLE and A. BROWN, Jr., to serve on the committee, when the meeting adjourned.

Filthy Streets and Sunken Lots.

The work of cleansing and disinfecting the public streets is being rapidly pushed forward by the workmen engaged by the Board of Health. The filthiest quarters of the City have nearly all been swept, and the gutters have been limed. In some places cobble-stones, which had been hidden for years, have been brought to light, and it is the determination of the authorities to keep them clean. The Street Contractor's Department is not in the best humor over these circumstances, and its employes indulge in occasional exhibitions of unpleasant feeling. For instance, yesterday one of the Inspectors, of the Department, in a moment of spiteful impulse, reported to his chief that all of the streets in his district were clean, "except those which had been swept by the Board of Health." This [illegible] of sarcasm will doubtless bring the Inspector before the Department for examination.

The filthy sunken lots of the City are also being looked after by the Board, and it is promised that they will all be filled up speedily, to the level of the street. The low grounds in Fifty-[illegible]-street, to which attention was called by the TIMES of yesterday, have been visited by Dr. MORRIS, and an order has been issued directing the owners to fill them up immediately.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

The Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon at their Bureau in Twenty-third-street. There was a good attendance both of members and sympathetic friends. All of the prominent advocates who are not rusticating at the seaside or traveling in foreign regions were present in full feather, their faces beaming with hopefulness, and their minds confident of their future success. Quarterly reports were read, from which the members as well as the Committees took great encouragement and satisfaction, particularly Mrs. PHELPS, the presiding officer, and Miss ANTHONY, the latter of whom gave quite a lengthy account of the doings of the recent Convention at Saratoga. She did not think the papers attached sufficient importance to the Convention. She takes great courage from the fact that the members are determined to perfect their organizations in every city and town, and thus become a power, &c.

Mrs. NORTON, the Secretary, gracefully thanked the proprietors of Congress Hall for countenancing their meeting and giving them so great encouragement. This the owners of the hotel would not, in her opinion, have dared to do two years ago. This speaker gave the *Tribune* and other journals, who notice every time General GRANT takes a bath, (as if it were an uncommon occurrence,) a severe reprimand for giving prominence to such trivial acts of such a personage, while a cold neglect was shown to the philanthropic movements of the age. She did not think it mattered much whether GRANT ever washed, or how many horses he curried. She continued at considerable length and made many practical suggestions. She desired to see the existing parties broken down, and believed that if a full synopsis of the object of the Association were laid before the people, there would be a speedy endorsement of its views.

Mrs. Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER thought the women had not been quite fair to the men in this movement, and hoped that everything would be done to secure their coöperation. She believed in showing a proper consideration for the other sex. After considerable debate, which took a more practical turn than is usual at these meetings:

Mrs. E. L. ROSE and Dr. MARY J. SAFFORD were appointed by a unanimous vote to represent the association at the Convention to be held in Berlin on Nov. 5 and 6, 1869. The meeting soon after adjourned. The general feeling appeared to be that the women would have a part in the choice in the next President. To this end they propose to fight like Amazons.

Brooklyn Mortality.

The number of deaths recorded in Brooklyn last week was 333, an increase of 79 over the number reported for the previous week, and 75 less than in the corresponding week of 1868. The following table of deaths by wards shows where zymotic or foul air diseases did their work most effectively:

Ward.	Zymotic diseases.	Total d'ths.	Ward.	Zymotic diseases.	Total d'ths.
I	—	—	XII	10	14
II	5	11	XIII	10	19
III	3	6	XIV	11	16
IV	5	6	XV	9	21
V	9	22	XVI	27	50
VI	14	17	XVII	12	19
VII	4	7	XVIII	9	11
VIII	3	8	XIX	5	17
IX	4	14	XX	6	9
X	23	32	XXI	12	17
XI	7	18	XXII	3	4
Total				191	333

The work of depletion was most successful by the operation of the following diseases: Cholera infantum, 103; diarrhœa, 21; measles, 14; dysentery, 15; marasmus, 23; convulsions, 14; consumption, 15; disease of the brain, 10; pneumonia, 16; debility, 9. Of the whole number of deaths for the week, 265 were of children under 5 years old, and of these 180 were in their first year and 50 had not finished their second year. In the Sixteenth Ward, or Dutchtown, 14 children died from cholera infantum, and in the Tenth Ward 13 from the same disease. The total number of deaths for the week was at the rate of 58.49 per thousand of the population (annual death rate.)

Shocking Affair Near Port Jervis.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, GEO. HASBROUCK, a negro, while hunting about one mile from Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad, saw an object which he says he took for a woodchuck. He took aim with his gun and fired, when a shriek followed. The terrified negro advanced to the spot and beheld lying there, the blood streaming from her head, a little daughter of HENRY HOFFMAN, who lives in that vicinity. The shot went to her brain, killing her instantly. The neighbors and a number of track laborers on the Erie Railway, who chanced to be near, hurried to the spot, and seeing the victim and the negro, they took it for granted that the deed had been done purposely. One of them grasped the negro's gun, and with the but of it struck at him, whereupon the negro started for the village, with the trackmen in hot pursuit. Arriving at the Neversink River, he plunged in and swam to the other side, and made his way to the office of Justice PENNEY, delivering himself up to the hands of the law, begging for protection, as he feared for his life. The Justice listened to his story, and placed him in the lock-up. He was sent to the County Jail, at Goshen, as fears were entertained that a mob would break open the village jail and lynch the prisoner. His examination will take place to-day.

Fat-Boiling in the City.

The fat-boiling establishments in the upper part of the City have engaged the attention of the Board of Health for several months past, and every effort has been made that could be made to render their presence tolerable to those dwelling near them. The effort has not been very successful, however, and complaints are being continually made against them. Within a few days past Assistant Sanitary Superintendent MORRIS has been closely inspecting the most offensive of these places, and to-day he will report the result of his observations to the Board of Health. Among others which will be thus reported are the establishments of Messrs. GAMBLE & MCNEIL, PATRICK THORPE and M. DONOHUE & Co., in West Thirty-eighth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue.

A Large Meteor.

At 9:35 o'clock last evening a splendid meteor of an emerald color, apparently as large as one half of the diameter of the moon, (then shining serene and clear on the Southern meridian,) moved slowly into the atmosphere at a point about 45° above the north northeast horizon, of 10° degrees north of Deneb or Alpha in the constellation of Cygnus, and after moving for five seconds with its train of red, yellow and blue over an arc of 30°, in a direction north by west, it suddenly disappeared. This was a remarkable meteor, for it cast a deep shadow even under a moonlit sky. Mention will be made of this meteor from points 100 miles around New-York.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The building of the Young Men's Christian Association, shortly to be finished in this City, is of Ohio stone.

JOHN PHENIX, aged 17, of No. 4 Pelham-street, was stabbed, on Monday night, by RICHARD HURLEY, during a brief quarrel regarding an old grudge, at the corner of Market and Cherry streets. PHENIX was so severely injured that he was reported yesterday by the Seventh Ward Police as in a dangerous condition, and would probably not recover. Coroner FLYNN was summoned last night to take his *ante-mortem* statement.

JACOBUS PHILIPS, a sailor, fell overboard yesterday, at the foot of Franklin-street, while intoxicated. He was rescued by Mr. JAMES ELLIS, and was taken to the Leonard-street Police Station, where he died a few hours after. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

Brooklyn.

It is understood that District-Attorney MORRIS presented the Acetic Acid Factory, at the corner of Flushing and Carlton avenues, as a nuisance to the Grand Jury yesterday. It is expected that the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health will make a final report on this factory at its meeting to-day. The Board has declined taking immediate ground against the nuisance complained of, because it is not of a positively injurious character, and also because its suppression at present would be unreasonably oppressive. The Board is in favor of granting time for the removal of the nuisance.

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, the popular pastor of the Nassau-street Baptist Church, is reported as having met with a serious accident at Essex, Conn., where he is sojourning during the hot months. He was thrown from a wagon, and had his right arm and side so injured as to cripple him for some time.

Mr. ROEBLING is reported slightly better, although no very perceptible change has taken place in his condition.

The Water and Sewerage Board have made contracts for the construction of ten sewers in different parts of the city, the total cost of which will be $639,393 13. Three other sewers remain to be contracted for yet. It is expected that all the work will be completed before the close of the year.

JACOB STOCK and H. WINSTOCK, proprietors of a small fancy goods store at No. 129 Broadway, E. D., were arrested yesterday on the charge of having swindled Mr. DANIEL E. OLMSTEAD, of New-York, to the amount of $300, by obtaining from him goods of that value on credit in March last by means of false representations. The accused were held for examination.

The Internal Revenue officers of the Second District yesterday seized the tobacco factory of VALENTINE KARN, No 151 Fulton-avenue, for alleged informality in complying with the law. The seizure included 125,000 cigars, 20,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, and a large quantity of smoking tobacco. The property is in the hands of United States Marshal DALLON.

There will be no Special Term of the Supreme Court until the first Monday in August. Judges TAPPEN and GILBERT have left the city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 82¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87¼@87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 20.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70 francs 6 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.

Sugar afloat dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93; for account, 93⅛. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 19.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 20—1 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 28s. 6d. for New do. Flour, 23s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 10s. 5d. ₱ cental for California, and 8s. 11d.@9s. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull. Pork quiet.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON—The market opened at 149½f. ₱ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. American securities firmer; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 93½.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 20—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed quiet at 12½d. for Middling Uplands and 13d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

Wheat, 10s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits of Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 20.

Petroleum, 49¾f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 20.

Bourse strong; Rentes, 70f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 87¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 20—Evening.

Cotton closed heavy on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 160,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Flour, 12,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—To New-York, 12¾c.@13c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn, 7½c. on Oats. FLOUR firm and dull; nominally 15c.@25c. higher. WHEAT dull, early; after 'Change in fair demand, closing weak; sales, this afternoon, 7,300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 38; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 37@$1 38¾; White and Amber, nominal. CORN—The condition of the market renders quotations unsettled; sales 20,000 bushels Rejected at 78c.; 10,000 bushels Kiln-dried, on private terms; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 86c.; 16,000 bushels Kiln-dried at 83c.@84c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 88c., and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 90c.; car lots at 88c.@90c.; closing, held 88c. for No. 2; certificate sound. OATS dull; sale 500 bushels at 75c. PEAS dull and scarce; sale 1 car Canada field at $1 35. BARLEY and RYE nominal. PORK steady at $33 50. Lard steady at 19c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 02.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 25 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46, and 2,500 do. in car lots at $1 48. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Kiln-dried at 92c., and 1,600 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 93c.; round lots held at 91c. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $26@$28 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; and to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 1,293,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—35,000 bushels Wheat, 1,050,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR firm and quiet at $5 75@$6 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 at $1 35; No. 2 at $1 32, seller July, dull. CORN—No. 1 inactive and nominal; No. 2 nominally 80c. OATS quiet, at 67c. for No. 2. RYE quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 06; No. 2, $1 04½. BARLEY nominal at $1 40@$1 45 for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady and more active, at $1. PROVISIONS dull. LARD, 18c.@18¼c. Mess PORK nominally $33. HAMS, 15¾c.@16¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12¾c. bid. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$5 25 for Butchers; $6 75@$7 62½ for good to extra shipping. Live HOGS active, at $8 50@$8 85 for light; $9@$9 12½ for good to choice; $9 25@$9 30 for extra. FREIGHTS easier, at 4½c.@5c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 20.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7@$9 25. WHEAT active; No. 3 Spring, $1 15; Prime to strictly Prime Fall, $1 20@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 35; strictly Choice to Fancy Red and White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull; sales in elevator of Yellow at 89c.; White, 97½c.@98c.; Choice Mixed, $1 03@$1 05; Choice White, $1 06@$1 08. OATS firm; Mixed, 72c.@72½c.; White, 73c.@74c. RYE firm; Choice White, $1 25. WHISKY, $1 05. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. CATTLE dull at $3@$6 50. HOGS, $7@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT irregular; sales of New at $1 10@$1 15 for Red; $1 25@$1 35 for White; receipts moderate. CORN in fair demand at 73c.@74c. OATS firm at 73c.@76c. RYE dull at $1. COTTON nominally unchanged, but little in the market. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 170 hhds. at $6@$14 25. WHISKY firm at $1. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. Mess PORK, $33. Bulk MEATS, 13c.@15¾c. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@18½c. for Sides. LARD 19¼c. GOLD, 135. EXCHANGE firm. MONEY unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in light demand; Old and New Red, $1 48@$1 53. RYE lower, $1 35. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 03@$1 05. OATS unchanged; Western, 80c.; Delaware and Pennsylvania, 70c.@75c. GROCERIES—Small business. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $33 50. LARD held at 19½c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY held at $1 05@$1 10.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR steady and quiet; low grades very firm. WHEAT firmer; Prime to Choice White, $1 65@$1 80; Prime to Choice Red, $1 55@$1 70. CORN dull; Prime White, $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 12. OATS dull at 70c.@75c. for light. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.; Shoulders, 15½c. HAMS, 23c.@23½c. LARD quiet at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY extremely scarce, but prices unaltered.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet; choice Iowa and Minnesota, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 30½. OATS quiet at 68c. for No. 2. CORN firm; No. 2 held at 82c. RYE unsettled at $1 03@$1 06 for No. 1. BARLEY steady at $1 25@$1 55 for common to good. Grain FREIGHTS dull and nominal at 5c. to Buffalo and 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Amber advanced 5c.; sales at $1 46 on the spot, and $1 46½, seller July, for No. 1; Red in good demand for August, seller $1 32@$1 33 for No. 1; White Michigan nominal at $1 65. CORN advanced 1c.; No. 1, 88c.; No. 2, 83c. OATS quiet; Michigan, 71½c. RYE steady; No. 1, $1 10. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON steady; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 528 bales; receipts, 19 bales. GOLD, 135¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 150; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR weaker; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN—White, $1 20. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 05@$1 07. HAY, $27. PORK, $34 50@$34 75. BACON firmer, at 15c.@18½c.@19½c. LARD firm but unchanged. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE firmer; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 20.

WHEAT in better demand; supply of Choice light, and dealers firm. White held at $1 75@$1 95; Amber firm at $1 50@$1 62. RYE quiet at $1 25@$1 28. CORN in good demand; No 1 Western Mixed, $1, in elevator; other grades, 95c.@98c. OATS in good demand; Western held at 80c.@81c., afloat; State, 82c.@82½c., in bags; sales 1,400 bushels Western at 81c., afloat.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, Tuesday, July 20.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 212 head; the market has not changed materially from last week, $13 ₱ cwt. being the highest point for good oxen; Extra, $12 50@$13; First Quality, $12@$12 25; Second Quality, $11@$11 50; Third Quality, $9@$11 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,863 head; sales at 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Spring LAMBS, $3@$5. Veal CALVES, $9@$13.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT, $1 20 for Red; $1 25 for White. CORN—Shelled in sacks, $1. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 20. TOBACCO, steady; sales 145 hhds. at $6@$16. PROVISIONS, very firm. PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c., all packed. WHISKEY, $1.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, July 20.

There is no market for COTTON, and quotations are unchanged; receipts, 5 bales. There are only a few bales in the market. The crops are suffering very much for rain. Light showers have fallen to-day.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON—The offerings are small; there is no market and quotations are unchanged; receipts, 100 bales. Several bolls of the new crop have been received here from the middle of Georgia and Florida.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR firm for all brands, and advanced to $4 87½@$5 75. WHEAT—Fair to Choice, $1 65@$1 75. Legal Tenders, 74⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 20.

Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 38½c. RESIN unchanged. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 65@$3. TAR quiet.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON dull and nominal; no sales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 60 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 20.

The COTTON market is nominally unchanged; Low Middlings, 29½c.@30c.; receipts, 23 bales.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White, $1 68@$1 70.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 20.

COTTON dull; Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 13 bales; exports, 73 bales. WHEAT—$1 20 for Choice New. CORN, 90c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $34. LARD, 19½c.@21½c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 19½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 105½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜. Gold, 135⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	E.	Clear	67
Boston	E.	Clear	69
New-York	N. E.	Hazy	70
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Cloudy	75
Washington	N. E.	Hazy	75
Fortress Monroe	E.	Cloudy	76
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	82
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	73
Buffalo	S.	Hazy	77
Pittsburg	—	Clear	76
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	71
Louisville	W.	Clear	78
Key West	—	Clear	85
Havana	—	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga.	S. W.	Clear	86
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Charleston	E.	Clear	88

[Advertisement.]

REPAIRING HOUSES.—No person should repair, paint or fix up a house without understanding the merits of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is the only security never broken through by burglars. Look out for worthless infringements called improvements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	July 22	New-York	Bremen
City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre
FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &C.			
Henry Chauncey	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	July 22	New-York	Havana
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:40 P. M.

Mails for the South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 20—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Miss Nellie Henderson, D. Richards, Mr. Hermands, J. Walshaw, Mrs. Fleming, W. H. Brandon, Miss Brandon, H. McCutchen, Mrs. Unmack, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. A. Isherwood, C. Mulley, W. Mulley, Walter Greive, Miss Cartwell, James Farrell, Miss Healewood, Mr. Fielding, Mrs. Fielding, Miss Fielding, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Satoni, J. E. Overbaugh, Mark Finley, Mose Well, J. C. Amalie, Alf. Hopcraft, Mr. Weaver, Mrs. Porter, Master Porter, Mr. St. Sinclair, J. B. Crowley, J. A. Gray, Jr., Mrs. Jones and infant.

JULY 20—*In steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Joseph W. Parsons and wife, Mrs. Harriet L. Packer, Miss H. Packer, Wm. S. Packer, Edward Bellanny, Thos. Carmichael, Miss Elizabeth Brackley, Miss Clara Cutting, Jos. W. Parker, Miss Fanny King, Miss Anna Hodges, Thos. P. Moss, Fred. A. Freeman and wife, Wm. S. Taylor, Alfred Griffiths, John P. Fellows, Rev. Hugh E. Thomas, wife, 5 children and servant.

JULY 20—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg.*—Lewis Switzer, wife and daughter, J. G. Pedersen, C. W. Wennberg, Robt. Wild and wife, Henry Winter and wife, H. Zenner, T. Schmidt and son, Natalie Siebeth, Aug. Seubert, Dr. Kraemer, Oscar Czarnowsky, Mrs. Grenebaum, R. Bochem, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Rino, 2 children and servant, H. Rosenblatt, E. Stettauer and wife, Oscar Heinrich, wife and child, and others in second cabin and steerage.

JULY 20—*In steamship Fulton, from Copenhagen.*—J. V. Borchenius, H. P. Lankilde, Eline Krogsgaard, Mrs. Clara A. E. Gad, B. Haugan, P. Petersen, Marie Petersen, Hans P. Petersen, E. Dreier, (Danish Consul,) A. Bramsen, P. Schlichtknell, H. L. Hertz, Miss Sophie Bentzen, Johan Moller, and 445 in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets...... 7 26 | Moon sets.. 3 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 48 | Gov. Island. 6 37 | Hell Gate.. 7 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, C. G. Francklin.

Ships Eugenie, (N. G.,) Voss, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Aurora, Barker, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Therese, Mudgett, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephew.

Barks Askin, (Norw.,) Tuneson, Danzig, Funch, Edye & Co.; Diana, (Br.,) Davies, Gloucester, C. Luling & Co.; Marie Clothilda, (Ital.,) Digorindo, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; Teresina, (Ital.,) Viola, Gedoa, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Sabra Moses, (Br.,) Williams, Rouen, Boyd & Hincken; Herman, (N. G.,) Ruck, Ghent, Funch, Edye & Co.; Horace Beals, Blankenship, Galveston, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Frank W., (Br.,) Larsen, Gibraltar, T. C. Merrill & Co.; Oliver Cutts, Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Clytie, Dow, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.; Leo, (Br.,) Wilson, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Lenour, (Br.,) Lenour, Langan, C. B., George H. Brower; Escort, (Br.,) Baker, Gloucester, G. F. Bulley; J. Titus, (Br.,) Lovejoy, Charleston, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Jesse L. Lemus, Moore, Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg July 7, and Havre 10th, with mdse. and 595 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage. July 19, lat. 41 11, lon. 66 50, passed steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool July 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 679 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 9, 3 A. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound east; 6 A. M., passed a National steamer bound east; 2 P. M., passed an Inman steamer bound east; 8 P. M., passed another Inman steamer bound east; 12th, 9 P. M., passed a North-German steamer bound east.

Steamship Fulton, Jones, Copenhagen July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Ruger Bros. Has had cold and stormy weather from the Skau to Cape Race; July 15, near Cape Race, saw several large icebergs; 17th, lat. 42 34, lon. 61 35, exchanged signals with steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen; July 18, P. Anderson, infant child of P. and M. Anderson, aged 8 months, died, and was buried at sea.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, July 17, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Bark T. K. Welden, Welden, Marseilles May 5, and Gibraltar June 2, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has had constant westerly winds in the Mediterranean; since passing Gibraltar has had light, variable winds; June 12, lat. 37 38, lon. 20 09, signalized ship John Watt, steering S. W.; July 9, lat. 38 09, lon. 61 05, spoke brig Gazelle, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, 70 ds. out; 14th, lat. 40 42, lon. 67 45, signalized steamship Silema, hence for Hamburg; same day, spoke pilot-boat No. 13, cruising.

Bark Sofia Pate, (Ital.,) Andissan, Leghorn 75 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to Wm. Pate. Passed Gibraltar June 1, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Giacinto, (Ital.,) Montano, Genoa April 18, via Algeciras May 25, with mdse. and 48 passengers to J. R. Phillips & Co.

Bark Mary & Louisa, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jonas Smith & Co.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau,) Gilkey, Havana 10 ds. with sugar and molasses and 3 passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Wm. B. Forest, (Br.,) Knowles, Monte Christo 14 ds., with logwood, &c., and 2 passengers to master. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington, Me.,) Peters, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Jenny, (Dan.,) Lauritsen, Puerto Cabello 17 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Providence.

Brig Guysboro, Potter, of and from Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Wetherspoon Bros.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Flor del Mar, (of Parraboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Goffredo, (Ital.,) Bolsamo, Licata 78 ds., with brimstone to order. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Mary Richmond, (of Glasgow,) Pierce, Rio Grand do Sul 62 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Banto & Co. Left in port schrs. Mary Allerton, Isabella Margaretha, (Br.,) Elizabeth McClay, and British Workman, (Br.,) for New-York, loading.

Brig Johanna, McCarthy, Cette 64 ds., with wine, &c., to John Swan.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsboro, N. S.,) Tracy, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. James H. Young, Berry, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Walter, Corson, Indianola 36 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Augusta, Me., 8 ds., with lumber, lath, &c., to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Providence.

Schr. More Light, Bradford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Riverdale, Norwood, Gloucester.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Arnold, Northport.

Schr. Smith Merritt, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Henry Lenard, Walton, New-Haven.

Schr. C. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Equal, Paul, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Georgia Todd, Boyd, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Coombs, Bangor, 8 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Grace Webster, Randell, Two Rivers, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Martha Nickels, Small, Grand Menan 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Native, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Island Bell, Bowman, Eastport.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hannibal, Cox, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Brave, Foss, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Marcellus, Bemis, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Percy, Mahlman, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nicanor, Hannah, Bangor, with lime to master.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber, cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Georgetown, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Sarah Kelsey, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Surl, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albion, Smith, Calais, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Henry H. Adelbert, Duncan, Gardiner, Me., 12 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Dayton, Mac Davey, N. B., with spiling to D. Babcock.

Schr. Morro, Kelly, Jonesport 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Fannie F. Hall, Heath, Bucksport, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Send, Hawkins, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Pratt, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Belle, Young, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Atalanta, Bearce, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hannah Weetbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marson, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Belle, Young, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Clarabelle, Hawkins, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. W. R. Gale, Thompson, Clinton, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. G. Morris, Artis, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russel & Co.

Schr. S. & B. Small, (of Machias,) Cates, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, (of Columbia, Me.,) Cole, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Calvin, (of Eastport,) Clark, St. Andrews, N. B., 6 ds., with railroad sleepers to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, McAlindin, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Low, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., via New-London, with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Joseph, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cramer, New-Haven.

Schr. Surge, Walton, New-Haven.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Grapeshot, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Bogart, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. United Brothers, Elzey, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Marvel, Quillan, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Brenner, Virginia.

Schr. W. E. Bird, Hulse, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, New-London.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Agnes Repeller, White, New-Haven.

Schr. C. Matthews, Gott, Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Marseilles.

Schr. St. James, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Henry A. Taber, Bowman, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Black Rock.

Schr. J. R. Ford, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary, Stewart, Northport.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Hovey, Wareham.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Millstone Point.

Schr. Garland, Hopkins, Fall River.

Schr. Tryall, Sale, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Welsey, Hartford.

Schr. Senator, Franklin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Casper Heft, Shaw, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Fall River.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tyler, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Providence.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Pawtucket.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. John Mettler, Bartlett, New-Bedford.

Schr. Catharine Thomas, Gibbs, Sanwich.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Southold.

Schr. White Wing, Hall, Stonington.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Post, Providence.

Schr. Fannie Barney, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Emma, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven.

Schr. Convert, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Providence.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, New-Bedford.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Borden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Charles, Trefeather, Taunton.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Minerva, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Jane, Corham, Bridgeport.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Union, Abram, Baltimore.

Schr. Foam, Homan, Trenton, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, light, E. S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Niagara, for Richmond; Brunette, for Philadelphia.

Below.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Boston July 17.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20.—Arr. bark Scotia Queen, from Port Talbot; brigs Oriana, from Flores; Philip Larrabee, from Georgetown; schr. Edward Lameyer, from Ponce.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Arr. steamer Champion, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 18.—Arr. schrs. Governor, Calais for Bridgeport; Hattie M. Mayo, do. for Kingston; Globe, Ellsworth for Dighton; Martha Nickels, for New-Haven; Union, Boston, for New-York; E. E. Potter, Quincy for do.; Percy, Eastport for do.; Alcora, Machias for do.; George, Rockland for Providence and New-York.

Passed by, brig Alice, (Br.,) Havana 8 ds. for Boston.

Sld. brig James Davis and schr. Sea Queen.

P. M.—Arr. brig Essex, Boston for Philadelphia; schrs. C. W. May and Mary E. Coyne, Boston for Philadelphia; Adelaide, Steuben for New-York; Summerville, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Bangor for Newport; Native American, Calais for New-Haven; Redondo, Ellsworth for Providence; Panama, do. for Rondout.

19th, A. M.—Arr. schr. William F. Garrison, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sld. brigs Burmah and Essex; schrs. Taylor & Mathis, Tiger, Governor, Hartford, Maud Webster, Adelaide, Summerville, (Br.,) Native American, Panama, Redondo, C. W. May, Mary E. Coyne, and Wm. G. Garrison.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Arr. steamer Rapidan, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Cld. Whittington, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat; Robin Hood, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

Sld. Solo, Valparaiso; Simla, Callao.

The schr. Meldron has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 20.—Sld. steamer Wm. P. Clyde, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—Schr., from Pensacola for Providence, July 9, off Caryfort Reef.

Foreign Ports.

At Monte Christo, July 6, schr. Thos. J. Frazier, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Puerto Cabello, July 3, brigs Hermes and Dallett Bliss, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—The steamship Bavaria, from New-York, arrived at this port at midnight.

A GOOD NUMBER.—The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August has the following among its varied contents: Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., Chaplain to the U. S. Senate; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania R. R. Company; James A. Whitney; Henry J. Raymond; The Wallachians; Small vs. Large Heads; The Laughing Deacon; The Lyre Bird; The Phrenologist's Phrophecy, or an Incident in the Life of Metternich; Bible Experiences; Observations and Impressions of a Day, or Reading Faces on the Rail; Marriage Customs; How to Become a Christian; A Well-balanced Mind, &c.; with Portraits and other Illustrations. Price 30c., or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 20, 1869.

68, 78, 65, 37, 26, 47, 23, 46, 67, 15, 66, 19, 59.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 440, July 20, 1869.

6, 24, 45, 65, 31, 62, 72, 60, 7, 15, 37, 13, 36, 70.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 463, July 20, 1869.

76, 29, 8, 58, 43, 33, 7, 45, 37, 49, 61, 16, 36.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 464, July 20, 1869.

39, 4, 70, 35, 65, 13, 21, 71, 7, 77, 20, 24, 60, 75.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.